THE DAILY GAZETTE:
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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

"For sluggard's brows the laurel never grows;
Renown comes not to indolent repose."

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE:—Allow me to congratulate you upon the evidences of prosperity, made manifest by the improved appearance of your paper this morning. I am glad to see it; I am *proud* of it, and hail it with pleasure, as it proves that this staid, slow, but intelligent community of hard-fisted mechanics and merchants, whose name for *honesty* and fair dealing has long since passed into a proverb, known and recognized as such in all the great marts of trade, both at home and abroad, both see and appreciate the benefits to be derived, and the proud satisfaction to be felt, from having a newspaper in our city, which will challenge comparison with any in the land for soundness upon all questions of finance, polity and business integrity, as well as a wide-awake disposition to know and tell its readers all that is *news*, and to tell it in the best language and form.

As one, "native and to the manner born," whose parents and grand-parents, as far back as can be traced, were readers and friends of the GAZETTE, might not I be pardoned for exulting in the great prosperity of an *old friend*, for such has been the acknowledged title of your paper in our family circle for such a length of time that the memory of no one of the numerous scions "runneth to the contrary."

In "olden time," we are told it was the custom of the place, for the good people of Pittsburgh to assemble in the summer evenings on the green and shaded banks of the placid Monongahela, where, among others, it was the pleasure of *one*, who, but lately passed away to that "bourne whence no traveler returns," or as he was wont to say, when in his moments of repose, "to *his long home*," to read to the good people of the village choice extracts from the GAZETTE, the only newspaper then printed on the west side of the Allegheny Mountains.

Some of your subscribers yet live, albeit at a good old age, who may remember these scenes on the banks of the quiet river, and from that early date down through three generations the GAZETTE has been a welcome visitor at their firesides. Our children have learned to love it and read it as their fathers did, for the instruction and news it contains, and may we not hope that it may *continue* to speak out manfully for *Truth, Liberty and Right*, long after its present managers shall have been called "from earth away."

Hoping that success may continue to attend your labors, and that you may reap a rich harvest of reward, and knowing that you will hand down the good name of the GAZETTE *unimpaired* to your successors, when you shall have been called to give them up,

I remain as ever,
Your friend, L.

Carlotta Patti Concerts.

The first of the Patti concerts took place last evening at Philharmonic hall before a thronged and fashionable audience. During the earlier part of the evening the performance was rather coldly received, but the appearance of the great cantatrice was the signal for a warm demonstration, and from thence onward to the close every piece was heartily encored. The occasion was at once brilliant, successful and interesting. The concert was such in merit and attraction, and afforded an inexpressible pleasure to all whose good fortune it was to be in attendance.

The great interest and expectation centered, of course, in Patti, and great as was that expectation, it was more than realized. Six years ago she left the United States, and has passed that period in Europe, during which time she has risen from a *debutante* to an eminence entitling her to the appellation of "Queen of the concert room." She now returns to us in the maturity of her talent, improved by constant study and the natural development of those splendid qualities heretofore so happy in nature, and also by an incessant contact all this time with the elite of European dilettanteism.

The voice of Carlotti Patti is in the highest degree pure, true and docile. We use the term docile advisedly, as it expresses more than any other the exceptional character of her eminently fantastic and original talent.

The capricious spontaneity of her vocalization, perfect ease and naturalness, yet containing the most original and surprising effects, exquisite phrasing and accent, characterize her as an individuality, and individualities are the riches of art.

The compass of her voice is wonderful, extending far up among the leger lines, and throughout the entire scale in sympathetic to the highest degree. United to this is a perfect school, and such astonishing volubility as to enable her to execute with the utmost distinctness, passages which would be deemed only within the capacity of a violin. Witness, in illustration of this, the variations on Paganini's well known theme in the "Carnival di Venice," which she sang in part second of the programme last evening. It pleased the audience immensely, who insisted on a response to their encore, and which Mlle Patti gratified by singing in her own irresistible manner, the "Laughing Song" from Auber's "Marco Spada."

Her *entree* solo was to our taste an unwise selection, insomuch as it is not calculated to show the dominant features of her talent. However, she achieved a success, and reserved a still greater surprise for her second appearance. Mr. Theodore Ritter, the pianist of the troupe, is an artist of marked ability. He is the easiest piano player we have even seen. He tends towards the classical style, yet has an appreciation of popular, easily comprehended airs, and so pleases both elements of his audience. He has no useless and disgusting flourish, but simply places his fingers upon the keys and melody follows. His touch is exquisite, his execution brilliant and his expression finished. He accomplished a deserved success and will be set down, by all who heard him, as one of the most chaste and elegant pianists that have ever visited us. The piano used—a Steinway—was one of the finest instruments we have ever listened to, and greatly relieved the want of an orchestra.—*St. Louis Paper.*

THE St. Louis *Times* says: "Miss Emma Barkaloo has auspiciously begun her legal career. Her first case transpired a few days ago, and was so ably and adroitly conducted that a settlement was successfully effected without trial. This was the case: The plaintiff, a lady, claimed damages for a dead dog, whose earthly career was alleged to have been irregularly terminated by one of the city street cars. Sixty dollars was the amount of damages required. The Directors of the railway company demurred to this bill, and retained Miss Barkaloo as their counsel in the suit. There was overwhelming evidence that the dog was dead and could never bark again, as that its barkingless condition was caused by carelessness on the part of defendants' agents. Miss Barkaloo, therefore, with a sagacity and modesty which do her infinite credit, obtained a settlement of the case on favorable terms, notwithstanding that she thereby sacrificed a brilliant opportunity for making her maiden plea."

A MAN calling himself Rev. Frank Whitcomb has been playing the sanctified swindler game successfully in various western towns. When last heard from he was engaged in leading prayer meetings, managing the Y. M. C. A. and swindling credulous Christians in Cincinnati. He seems to be coming this way.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* says: A day or two ago two colored merchants named McGinnis and Ousley, doing business at Fort Anderson, Mississippi, purchased bills of goods of Walter M. Smith & Co. McGinnis was formerly a slave of Colonel Davis, a brother of the celebrated Jefferson Davis.

SURVIVING officers of the staff of Gen. Stonewall Jackson have published an appeal for funds to place a monument over his remains, and say that such a memorial of love and respect, more than all others, meets with the cordial approbation of Mrs. Jackson.

MR. & MRS. FLORENCE are to build a new theatre on Twenty-third street, New York.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THIRTEEN firms were burned out in Sunbury last week. Loss $25,000.

A NEW ten barrel oil well on Cherry Run was torpedoed last Monday and has been pumping at the rate of fifty barrels a day ever since.

HON. EDWARD MCPHERSON addressed the colored men of Gettysburg last Friday, during their Fifteenth Amendment celebration.

A GENTLEMAN suicided in Natchez, a few days ago, and left a note to the landlady apologizing for making so much trouble, but stating that he "must have some place to die."

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG'S new two penny paper has appeared in New York. It is called the *Standard*, and seems, we judge by the first number, to belong to the brazen school of journals.

HARRISBURG is going to have a new market house and park. Scranton is going to have several hundred new houses, the State Fair, a new opera house, new coal shafts, and perhaps a few new railroads.

COMPETITION.—The proprietors of the two ferry lines at Parker's Landing, had a little skirmish on Tuesday last, resulting in blacked eys, &c. One proprietor paid men 10 cents each to ride over with him, and the other wouldn't have it.

THE new span of the St. Paul bridge was recently blown about a foot out of place, and negotiations are now in progress between Mayor Lee and the Tunnel Company, at St. Anthony, also in trouble, to exchange the bridge for the tunnel, "even up."

SOME 90 hands employed in the Akron chain works struck last Thursday for higher wages. Trade is dull and the proprietors assert that they would have stopped some time ago had it not been that they were unwilling to turn so many men out of employment.

THE Northeast *Star* says: The Superintendent of the Erie canal, W. W. Reed, Esq., is ascertaining how much he can raise by subscription from the towns along the line of the canal to aid in the construction of the proposed railroad from Erie to Pittsburgh, on the line of the canal.

THE Clearfield *Republican* says a tree was cut in that county, the past winter, which scaled five thousand four hundred and eighty feet, and produced sixty-seven feet logs—ten of fourteen and one of twelve feet, which would make the tree, without stump or branches, three hundred and forty-six feet long.

THE Reading Railroad, which already controls the various lines of road lying between Easton and Columbia, now aims to open a through route from New York to the Cumberland coal regions, via Easton, Reading, Columbia, York, Hagerstown, etc., connecting with the Shenandoah Valley road at Sharpsburg or the Antietam Iron Works.

ON Thursday two burglars entered the residence of Mr. Esaw, on Mill street, near Willow avenue, Germantown, and stole $300. They entered through the second-story window. They awakened Mr. Esaw, and beat him and his wife unmercifully. During the scuffle one of the thieves bit a finger off Mr. Esaw. They bound and gagged the pair and left.

SEVERAL Michigan papers argue the propriety of having a National Park of three thousand acres, to be set apart by the United States, each State contributing something towards adorning the Park. Michigan, they say, will furnish the ground without charge, and the citizens will do much toward its ornamentation. The result would be to attract additional wealth and emigration to the United States.

LT. COMMANDER CUSHING, of Albemarle fame, and who was ordered home in order to look last week to horse-whip Mr. C. E. Bishop, editor of the Jamestown, N. Y. *Journal*. The result was that both officers were choked and thrown down stairs, leaving their weapons—a cane and a horse-whip—behind them. The reason of the attack was an article in the *Journal* in which spoke of Cushing as "the most ineffable, idiotic young snob that ever tread leather."

SOMEBODY in Scranton is building a fine house, at least we judge so from the following bit of local discription. "The writer has seen the costly splendors of the Eastern world, the Mosque of Omar, and the Golden Palace of Nena Sahib at Calcutta, as well as the dwellings of the Queen of England but even in point of cost this house of an American citizen will equal them, while it far exceeds them in the wonderful combination of utility and elegance."

A NUMBER of business places have already been projected in East Brady. We shall not be surprised to see machine shops, black-smith, shops, well furnishing stores, &c., springing up all around us within a few days. We think if a man taken possession in part of the inhabitants in the vicinity of the new well to demand such exorbinant prices for territory for building purposes. The right course would be to invite development and general business by moderate rates for leases. —East Brady *Independent*.

THE Clarion *Democrat* says: Many of our lumbermen are returning from Pittsburgh, and along the river, where they sold their lumber. Timber ranges from 8 to 15 cents, according to quality—mostly about 11 and 12 cents. Not many boards are being sold. Boats are high—selling for about $1,500 a pair. A large amount of timber has been run out this season—two millions in fact. Those who save their timber land a few years will get much more for their lumber. Our forests are rapidly leaving before the woodman's axe, and will not last many years at this rate.

THE Schuylkill *Journal* says: Philip Marshall, convicted on the 14th ult., of the larceny of a pocket book containing about $105 from Mrs. Kate Clouser, was brought before Judge Woodward, Monday, for sentence. The Doctor's counsel called his father, Dr. Jacob Marshall, in regard to the prisoner's mental health. He testified that his son was affected with a variety of complaints, the principal of which were heart disease, asthma and chronic dizziness in the head. His lungs were also somewhat weak, and Dr. M. stated that an imprisonment would kill him. Drs. Hunter and Cobientz examined the prisoner during the intermission of Court, and stated that they had found that there was nothing material the matter with him. The Court then sentenced the Doctor to fifteen months' imprisonment. Upon receiving his sentence the Doctor publicly protested his innocence.

THE Garden Grove *Enterprise* tells the following story of a hog's living without food or water for three weeks: "Last fall Captain Boyle sold several head of hogs. The Captain was very positive to know just the number of hogs sold to a man in the United States, so he engaged a certain number. When he came to drive the hogs out of his lot, he found that three were missing. Some little search was made but to no avail, the Captain supposing that the hogs had got out of the lot and strayed off. Three weeks afterward, Mr. F. W. Chamberlin, who was in the Captain's employ, at the time in the mill, was looking over the pens carelessly, when he spied three hogs which had crept under the floor of one of the pens, which stood up from the ground a little ways. Upon examination he found that two of the hogs were dead, and that the other was still living. Immediate steps were taken, and the live hog was brought out of his prison home and tenderly cared for, and is now alive and in good condition."

AT Altoona, Pa., Sunday evening, fire was discovered in a frame stable, situated on the south side of Main alley, owned by Mr. Evans, of Pittsburgh. The flames in their course destroyed a frame stable adjoining on the east, then passing northward, destroyed three more stables and their contents. After the fire in this locality was extinguished a fire was seen on the roof of a brick dwelling owned by Mr. Brophy, and before the fire engines could again be brought into proper action it had gained considerable headway and communicated to a brick dwelling of John M. Bowman adjoining on the east. The damage sustained to these properties was considerable. B. Rose, Chief Engineer, sustained a slight injury, caused by a brick striking him on the temple. The cause of the fire is supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

The Excise Commissioners of New York city have issued a proclamation announcing the intention of the board to enforce the closing of liquor stores and bars on Sunday; at the same time they promise that they will never countenance malicious espionage, malicious informers, nor the extreme enforcement of technical points.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEWS BY CABLE.

British Delegates to New York Protestant Conference—Irish Land Bill —Investigation of Monastic Institutions—Turmoil in Paris—Development of the Plot Against Napoleon's Life—The Situation in Cuba.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 2.—John Jacy and his family have arrived here.

There is an active movement of cotton weavers all over the country for an advance of wages.

The following delegates to the New York Protestant Conference have already announced their intention to be present: Lord Alfred Churchill, Earl of Cavan, and the following members of the House of Commons: Sir Harry Verney, of Buckingham; William Shepherd Allen, of New Castle-Under-Tyne; John Candlish, of Sunderland; Thomas Chambers, of Marlebone; Wm. Fowler, of Cambridge Borough; Wm. McArthur, of Lambeth, and Rowland Smith, of South Derbyshire.

The *Times* of this morning ridicules the Tornado case, saying that neither English conscience or honor is in any way concerned with it.

A dispatch from Florence confirms the report of the assassination of the Italian Consul at Buenos Ayres.

It is intimated that General Lindsay, who commands the expedition to the Red River country, will remain there as Governor of the northwestern territory after order is restored.

The Kelley and Bright race in open boats for 500 sovereigns, which took place to-day on the river Tyne at New Castle, resulted in favor of Harry Kelley, of Putney, ex-champion of the Thames.

In the House of Lords to-night Baron Talbott presented a petition from the Parish Guardians of North Dublin praying for the repeal of the act of union.

In the House of Commons many petitions were received for and against the proposed inquiry into monastic institutions.

Correspondence on the Red River difficulty was ordered by the House.

The House went into Committee on the Irish land bill. Mr. Symar moved an amendment making the term of agricultural leases sixty-one instead of thirty-one years. This was opposed by Mr. Disraeli and Lyndram. It was moved to amend by reducing the term to twenty-one years. This was rejected by a vote of 320 to 200. Other amendments of detail were considered and either withdrawn or rejected and the Committee rose.

Mr. Newdegate then urged his motion for investigation into the Monastic institutions of England.

Mr. Gladstone implored the members to show a spirit of concession and conciliation. He was not opposed to an inquiry into the laws whereby monastic houses held property, but he was decidedly opposed to their meddling with their internal affairs.

Mr. Newdegate's motion for a committee of investigation was rejected by a majority of 110.

Mr. Gladstone then asked for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the tenure of monastic property, which, after slight opposition, was carried by 291 majority.

At two o'clock A. M. the House adjourned.

Lord Derby was before the Committee on Diplomatic Service to-day. In course of his testimony he objected to the American system of diplomacy, because it employed men whose diplomatic career was accidental, not professional.

DUBLIN, May 2.—Cardinal Cullen has issued another pastoral letter, renewing his denunciation of Fenianism and Free Masonry.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 2.—The Central Committee who are in favor of the plebiscite, have sent one hundred thousand copies of this morning's *Figaro*, which contains all the details of the conspiracy against the life of the Emperor, into various provinces as a document furnishing strong arguments in favor of an affirmative vote.

Public meetings held in different parts of Paris yesterday were very exciting, and some were consequently dissolved by the authorities. In many instances the audiences departed amid shouts of "*Vive la Republique.*" No rioting occured.

One of the Radical journals publishes documents pronouncing that the expulsion of the Italian banker, Cernuischi, for violation of the laws of the country, was done in the interest of a political party. A protest is signed by M. Arago Cremieux, Jules Favre, J. Fexile Pelletan, Jules Simon and many other equally well known Radicals.

The *Figaro* says a man was arrested at the race course yesterday, where the Emperor was expected as usual, who, upon examination, was found with a revolver and a formidable looking dagger. Subsequently his house was searched and a large quantity of bombs discovered.

The ramifications of the plot against the Emperor seem much wider spread than at first supposed, and new developments are continually coming to light. Arrests continue in all directions.

The *Journal Officel* announces to-day the publication of addresses presented to the Emperor congratulating him on the discovery and frustration of the conspiracy against his life.

The person arrested yesterday on the race course is an Englishman and proves insane. He had nothing whatever to do with the conspiracy. The police continue to make arrests and searches in connection with the last conspiracy.

The Ecole de Medicine was reopened today. Dr. Tardieu was present and delivered his lecture without interruption, owing to the great precautions taken by the authorities, but on leaving the college the Professor was insulted by a large crowd of students in the street and compelled to call on the police for protection.

At Creuzot yesterday M. Assy, a leader in the last strike, was arrested. The workmen attempted to rescue him, but did not succeed and nine of them were made prisoners. Several soldiers were wounded during the struggle.

The Bishop of Eoreux died while on his way home from Rome.

CUBA.

HAVANA, May 2.—The following reports of the situation in the interior are from Spanish sources:

The insurgents in the Comaquey district continue to present themselves in large numbers to receive pardons. The resignation of the rebel General Agramonte is confirmed. The rebels abolished the rank of General-in-Chief and appointed Frederick Kovado Chief of Operations and Bembita, Commanding General in Cinco Villas district.

Fifteen Spanish soldiers captured last June by the Rebels have just arrived at Puerto Principe. They were threatened with death by Quesada, but their lives were saved through the intervention of Bembita, with whom they served up to the time of their release.

Cespedes is roaming about the coast, never sleeping twice in the same place.

The disloyal Prefect Belmicourt, *alais* Barlazo, and sub-Prefet Rafete were captured and executed at Puerto Principe.

A gunboat recently captured a small boat at Lagua Pota Key. In the boat were found a passport issued to Gen. Goicouria and his commission as ambassador to Mexico. Both were signed by Cespedes. Other gunboats coming up the Key was surrounded and search made, and if Goicouria is on the island he cannot escape.

Many insurgents were killed at Alveres and near Santa Espiritu by the volunteers.

The Captain General has issued orders inquiring all persons residing within the re surrectionary district to come to the nearest settlement or town within thirty days. Failing to do so, if captured they will be treated as rebels. The order causes much excitement.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, May 2.—The steamers City of Baltimore, Hermann and Elpic have arrived out.

WAYNESBURG, PA.

Greene County Re-Nominates Hon. J. B. Donley for Congress.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WAYNESBURG, May 2, 1870.

Hon. J. B. Donley has been re-nominated by the Republicans for Congress by an almost unanimous vote, both in Convention and by the popular vote. M.

XLIST CONGRESS,

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Reports from Committees—Calendar Proceeded With—Railroad Bills Passed—Widows and Orphans of those Lost on the Oneida. HOUSE: Bills Introduced—Pension to Mrs. Lincoln—Interest on Pacific Railroad Bonds—Alabama Claims—Decoration Day a Public Holiday—The Tariff Bill Proceeded With.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported adversely upon the following subjects, the further consideration of which was indefinitely postponed:

Petitions of retired army officers praying to be allowed full salaries.

Memorial of the Universal Peace Society against the increase of the number of cadets to the Military Academy.

Joint resolution for the better protection of the frontier of Texas.

Petitions for the abolition of the Military Academy.

Mr. WILSON also reported favorably the House joint resolution for the payment of one year's salary for the benefit of the family of the late General Rawlins. Placed on the calendar.

The Committee on Claims and Pensions reported adversely to numerous applications for relief.

Mr. ROSS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported favorably the joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents to Indians on yearly meeting of the Society of Friends for certain lands in Shawnee reservation. Passed.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Patents to enquire into the expediency of amending the patent laws so that the free use of every patent hereafter issued may be retained for the use of the United States in all departments. Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. HOWE: Extending the time for constructing railroad from Green Bay to Lake to the west end of Lake Superior.

By Mr. POOL: To enforce the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. ROSS: To reimburse Kansas for expenses incurred in calling Militia forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion.

The calendar was proceeded with.

The bill to provide for the next decennial census of the late rebel States for taking the census in 1880 coming up, Mr. SUMNER insisted upon an amendment requiring each claimant to take the iron-clad oath.

After discussion the bill was laid aside.

The bill to aid in the construction of railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad to Portland, Oregon, by donation of land and granting lands and right-of-way in Missouri and Arkansas to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line along some route near the 49th parallel from the Mississippi river to the Arkansas river, passed.

The House bill extending for thirty days the time within which persons elected to office in Texas may take the oath of office was amended and passed.

The bill to increase the number of judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts and establish the boundaries of Judicial Circuits, was postponed indefinitely.

The bill for the relief of widows and orphans of officers, seamen and marines of the United States steamer Oneida, giving them for six months' pay, was amended to authorize the Commission and corresponding increase of pay to officers, also, to their absolute heirs not examined with their classes, but heir since been confirmed by the Senate, in several cases confirmed after their death, and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Among the bills introduced were the following:

By Mr. STEVENSON: To authorize citizens of the United States to accept diplomatic service from foreign governments.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: To incorporate the American Union Academy of Literature, Science and Art.

By Mr. BAN TRUMP: Reciting that the Government has to pay $1,600,000 interest on bonds of the Pacific Railroad Companies which those companies have failed to pay, and that the Government had also paid those companies $1,000,000 for transportation of troops and freight, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to retain hereafter all moneys that may be due by the Government to those companies as indemnity for principal on railroad bonds paid by the Government.

By Mr. MOORHEAD: To amend the proviso of sixth section of the act of July 27th, 1868, which limits applications for pensions to five years from the origin of the cause of the claim.

By Mr. ROGERS: To remove all political disabilities.

By Mr. PATRICK LAND: Providing additional terms of United States Courts in Michigan.

By Mr. SMYTHE, Iowa: Amendatory of act establishing a line for the completion of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad.

By Mr. MCCRARY, Wis.: Granting land to Wisconsin for a railroad from Portage City to Chippewa Falls to Superior City, Lake Superior.

By Mr. CLARKE, Kansas: To amend the act granting lands to Kansas for railroad purposes.

Mr. DICKEY introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to place the name of the widow of Abraham Lincoln on the pension roll, and pay her a pension of $5,000 per annum. Under the operation of the previous question the bill passed—yeas 72, nays 5.

Mr. BUTLER offered a resolution requesting the President to intercede with the British or Canadian authorities for the pardon of John Whitbeck, captured in the Fenian raid, convicted and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. Adopted.

Mr. CULLOM offered a resolution declaring it the sentiment of the American people that immediate reparation be made by the government of Great Britain for the destruction of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States by the steamer Alabama and other steamers of like kind, and requesting the President to press the Alabama claims to immediate settlement, so that citizens may be promptly remunerated for losses and the nation's honor maintained.

The House refused to second the previous question—40 to 75, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. SHECK introduced a joint resolution declaring the 30th of May, being the day appointed for the decoration of the graves of soldiers who died in the defense of the Union, a public holiday, to be forever observed as such by the people of the United States. Passed without division.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution giving the Committee on Ways and Means authority to stop debate upon any portion of the Tariff bill. Adopted—113 to 13.

Mr. SCHENCK introduced a joint resolution for the payment of bounty to all soldiers who were mustered into the service under the President's proclamation of 31 May, 1861. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House then went into Committee on the Tariff bill.

The paragraph as to telegraph cables was amended to read: On all insulated telegraphic or electric cables for submarine purposes, and on all telegraph wire, forty per cent. *ad valorem*.

The next paragraph was that taxing hair pins made of iron wire fifty per cent. *ad valorem*.

Mr. HOAR moved to insert the following: On machine card clothing and hand cards, whether iron, steel or brass wire, stuck in leather, cloth, rubber or paper, or however manufactured, fifty per cent. *ad valorem*.

The succeeding paragraph was, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, amended to read: On iron of any description not otherwise provided for not exceeding one cent per pound, &c.

The paragraph referring to chains was, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, struck out.

The next paragraph, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, was amended to read: On wrought iron washers, nuts, bolts or rivets, fully or partially finished, of all descriptions, punched or unpunched, two and one-half cents per pound.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to insert an additional paragraph as follows: On wrought iron hinges weighing not more than twenty pounds to the dozen pairs, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to insert an additional paragraph as follows: On wrought iron hinges weighing more than twenty pounds to the dozen pairs, twenty-five per cent *ad valorem* in addition to the present duty, agreed to.

The paragraph imposing a duty of three cents per pound on wrought iron welded pipes, tubes and flues of all descriptions, was not amended.

The paragraph imposing a duty of two and a half cents per pound on tinned iron, known as tin plates, and on iron or tin plates galvanized, &c., was struck out.

The paragraph taxing horse and mule shoes two cents per pound was, on motion of Mr. COX, struck out.

The paragraph imposing a duty on all screws of iron not otherwise provided for, and on screws of any other metal than iron, of forty per cent., and then on screws made to read thirty per cent., and then, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the paragraph was struck out, leaving the duty on iron screws as under the present law.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to strike out the next paragraph, as to vessels of cast iron and irons, &c.

Without disposing of the motion the Committee rose, having progressed as far as page eighteen of the bill.

The House at 5:30 adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

NEW ORLEANS.

Severe Thunder Storm—Bishop Consecrated.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, May 2.—During a severe thunder storm yesterday several houses were struck by lightning and one colored woman killed.

Right Rev. Father Perche was yesterday consecrated Bishop of St. Louis at the cathedral. Bishop Rosecrans of Columbus O., officiated, assisted by Bishops Foley of Chicago, and Feban of Nashville.

Wm. Henderson, formerly a prominent merchant and director of the Jackson Railroad, died to-day.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Public Debt Reduced During April $11,697,793.39—Mr. Judd's Tariff Bill—The Winnepeg Expedition—The Railroad Case in Wyoming—Medical Conventions—The Doctors and the Question of Color—Naval Court and the Oneida Disaster.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1870.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The following is the public debt statement for the month of April, 1870:

Outstanding	$ 2,705,520,700 45
Total interest	35,022,775 29
Total, including interest due and unpaid	2,664,143,484 72
Amount in Treasury.	
Coin	$ 115,525,213 67
Currency	6,954,094 05
Sinking fund bonds	38,256,162 68
Other bonds	77,265,000 00
Total in Treasury	$ 233,270,150 40
Debt less amount in Treasury	2,430,964,334 35
April 1st	2,442,662,127 74
Decrease during the month	11,697,793 39
Decrease since March 1st, 1870	17,664,142 87

MR. JUDD'S BILL.

Judd's tariff bill contains only three sections, reducing the tariff on sugar, molasses, salt, pig and scrap iron, tea and coffee, and manufactures of iron and railroad iron, all compressed in one section of fourteen lines. In another section of fourteen lines, reductions of internal tax by repealing taxes on sales, on gross receipts, on domestic articles of household use, all special taxes except on distillers, brewers, companies, banks and bankers; and the third section containing articles free of duty, being in this respect the same as the one reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, except that coal and hides have been added.

BRITISH EXPEDITION TO WINNIPEG.

The Government has no specific information as to the intentions of the British expedition to Winnipeg beyond the fact that it will sail up Lake Huron. No application has been made for the privilege of going through the St. Marie Canal, but very forcible intimation has been given that only empty boats will go through, the military stores, &c., being first unloaded on the British side and carried around to the Lake Superior side, where they will be embarked again. The question immediately before the President and Cabinet is, whether these unloaded boats shall be allowed the use of the canal, in the face of the fact that they are intended for a warlike object. The gunboat Michigan has not yet been ordered from Detroit to the straits, but she is required to be in readiness to proceed to a point near to Fort Brady, to watch the British expedition.

HOSTILE INDIANS—BIG HORN EXPEDITION.

General Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, estimates the Indian warriors in the neighborhood of Fort Sully at about eight thousand. They are well armed and mounted. About six thousand of them are Sioux, and the remainder are made up of scattering tribes. He is satisfied that they are bent on war, and if it shall take place it will be the most destructive and expensive Indian war that has ever occurred. He says these savages are better prepared with arms than any cavalry, and that they can raise about twelve thousand warriors. The Sioux and their allies were never in better condition to give battle.

One of the immediate causes of alarm to the Indians is the threatened approach of the Big Horn expedition, which numbers about twenty-five hundred men, now assembled at Fort Rice, and consists of infantry, cavalry, miners, farmers, &c. They are expected to start in a few days to inspect the Big Horn range of mountains, the Horn rivers and the slopes, and discover, if possible, the immense gold deposits said to be in that region. General Sherman was ordered some time ago to stop this expedition, but on pledge from the expeditionists that they would not molest the Indians, the order was revoked. The Indians will not be convinced that this expedition is peaceable, and are therefore preparing for war.

Gen. Parker thinks our cavalry is not strong enough to cope with the Indians, who will divide and fight in bands of five hundred or so, and will scatter over Montana, Wyoming, Dakota and Colorado territories, and we shall be startled with the accounts of horrible massacres in these territories. The Indians will not meet Gen. Sheridan in a pitched battle. They are too shrewd for that. Sheridan cannot have more than about 2,000 cavalry, and it can readily be seen that it will be difficult for him to check the savages. The infantry that is now in the field is merely to strengthen the forces at different forts along the frontier, and Sheridan can only act on the defensive until our cavalry arm of the service is strengthened. Gen. Parker estimates the cost of a two months' war with the Indians at a sum not greater than it would require to feed the Indians one year.

NATIONAL MEDICAL CONVENTIONS.

The National Convention of Medical Colleges has appointed a committee to take necessary action for the formation of a permanent association for improvement in medical education. The committee are Professors M. Davis, of Illinois; Samuel Logan, New Orleans; A. Hammer, St. Louis; T. Parone, Louisville; S. D. Gross, Philadelphia; G. K. Blackman, Cincinnati; J. C. Shattuck, Boston, and A. C. Post, New York. The convention adjourned *sine die*.

The annual session of the American Medical Association commences to-morrow. The delegates number over three hundred and comprise the most eminent medical men of the United States. In the evening the Association will pay their respects to President and Mrs. Grant.

RAILROAD CASE IN WYOMING.

The Senate to-day passed a bill annulling the territorial laws of Wyoming under which the present government of the Territory assumes jurisdiction to appoint a receiver of the Union Pacific Rail Road, in the suit of Jacob Sweetzer for ties furnished the road. This action was in consequence of information from Cheyenne that Judge Howe proposes to order a receiver unless the Company pay the sum demanded, or deposit in court $500,000 as security for any judgments Davis may recover. The Company refuse to make a deposit, claiming they do not owe Davis, and even if they did, no such proceedings could be legal until judgment was first obtained in the usual form, and have given orders to the Superintendent of the road running of the road if the court shall undertake to put a receiver in possession.

THE DOCTORS AND THE COLORED QUESTION.

The Committee on Credentials of the American Medical Association of the United States refused at a preliminary meeting to-night to receive the credentials of delegates from the National Medical Society, a new organization of the District, also those from three of the hospitals and the Alumni Association of the Medical Department of Georgetown College. The reason assigned is their consultation with colored physicians, not withstanding they had been regularly graduated. All the white physicians, as well as three colored, in this organization are ruled out.

THE ONEIDA-BOMBAY AFFAIR.

The opinion of the United States Naval Court, held at Yokohama, on the loss of the Oneida, was forwarded to Congress to-day by the Navy Department. After giving a full synopsis of the evidence the Court say: "The cause of the collision is altogether entirely due to the Bombay, whose commanding officer is to be severely censured. Again, the conduct of the Bombay after the collision, in passing on and out of sight, in not communicating with the Oneida and disregarding her signals and guns, is so guilty and blameable that this Court can only speak of it as unparalleled in cruelty."

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The Government has up to this morning received no official dispatches in the least degree confirming or strengthening the report that the volunteers seized Moro Castle, as recently reported. There is no doubt, however, the volunteers control, to a great degree, the Spanish authorities.

NEW TERRITORY.

The Committee on Territories in the Senate has submitted a report organizing the Territory of Oklahoma, consolidating the Indian tribes under a territorial government.

INDIAN COMMISSION.

The Indian Peace Commissioners meet in Washington to-morrow to make arrangements for returning to the Indian country with a view of quieting the existing troubles.

AGGREGATE AMNESTY.

Not less than three hundred thousand amnesty oaths have been taken under the proclamations respectively of Presidents Lincoln and Johnson.

NEW YORK CITY.

The McFarland Trial—Continuation of the Testimony—Mrs. Calhoun on the Stand.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 2, 1870.

MCFARLAND TRIAL.

The court room was crowded.

Luther Horton, ex-Deputy Marshal, testified he found McFarland in Broadway intoxicated in '68; took him home.

James Gamble, resident of Woodside, testified he saw prisoner at Woodside the week before the shooting of Richardson; he related his family troubles and said he should shoot Richardson on sight.

Mr. Ryerson, of Woodside, testified that shortly before the shooting McFarland inquired of him where Richardson lived; noticed no excitement or irrational talk on the part of the prisoner.

The cross-examination of these witnesses elicited nothing.

A. S. Merriman, of Brooklyn, a lawyer, testified that he had a long conversation with prisoner two days before the shooting; noticed no excitement.

Judge Davis here said it was proved that the Greenwich street property was attached in '60, and that since that time the property remains. The defence claimed that Mrs. McFarland had remained with her husband till he became poor, and then left him. This was not true; she remained with her husband years after he became poor.

Mark M. Pomeroy, the next witness, swore that he formed the prisoner's acquaintance in '68. Prisoner came to him and asked witness to purchase several letters from him and publish them in the *Democrat*; said letters contained a full description of the debauchery of his wife by Richardson; said Greeley and the *Tribune* people were running a "free-love" establishment; that the witness could make a sensation by publishing them and get even with Greeley for conduct toward witness in the political arena. McFarland charged one hundred dollars for the letters. Witness refused to purchase, but the prisoner persisted, saying it would enlarge the circulation of the *Democrat*. Never saw him since.

To Mr. Graham—McFarland did not look like a temperance lecturer in September, '68.

James W. Schermerhorn, editor of the *American Educational Monthly*, testified he published McFarland's manuscript in March, 1869, and gave him $26 for it. On the 9th of January McFarland called at my office; he seemed to me to be perfectly rational.

To. Mr. Graham—Prisoner called on me first early in January. On the 9th of January he told me he wrote it himself and wanted to sell the manuscript. He did not say when it was written; he said in a public school forty years ago, and that it was a *semi fide* description of things as they then were.

A recess was here taken.

After recess J. A. Ebberhardt testified he was Provost Marshal from the commencement of the war till its close. Never saw the prisoner under the influence of liquor; met him in Brooklyn two or three weeks after the first shooting; he said he wished to show him an intercepted letter. He said he did not shoot Richardson because he thought his wife was unchaste, but because he thought Richardson had done wrong towards him. He said he came to have me testify in a proceeding in Boston that I had never seen him drunk. And I did so testify. He said if Richardson had anything more to do with his wife until she was divorced, he would find he was in a perilous path.

To Mr. Gerry—Am certain he told me he had sued Richardson for abducting his wife. He was very nervous and excited; I do not think he was perfectly rational; his movements were excited; he kept twisting about in his chair; he generally did twist about in his chair. He read the intercepted letter; was calm while reading it, but became excited afterwards. A coolness existed from that time on McFarland's side, not on witness'; never saw him since that interview.

John Bickens testified he was in the Provost Marshal's office and saw McFarland drunk.

John Stout testified he knew the prisoner; he told him certain parties had entered into

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1870.

BONDS in Frankfort, 95@95¼.

PETROLEUM in Antwerp, 53.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¾.

THE new State Treasurer entered upon his official duties yesterday. It is to be hoped that this officer will take particular care so to administer the trust, which is now a second time committed to his hands, that he will not have reasons for again declining to be investigated by a Legislative Committee.

THE Treasury report for April is very satisfactory. The public debt was reduced by more than eleven and a half millionss during the month, while the balance of cash on hand includes $82,000,000 of free gold, nearly $34,000,000 in certificates and about $7,000,000 of currency. This shows, for the month, a reduction of five millions in the certificates, and an increase of nearly eighteen millions in the actual coin assets. At this writing, we have not seen the exhibit in detail, but these leading figures afford satisfactory evidence that the Treasury is really stronger, and therefore better prepared for any contingencies likely to grow out of pending legislation, than at any previous period under the present administration.

CONSIDERING that it is about as near as the Pittsburgh *Commercial* is capable of approaching, to an honest and manly acknowledgement, of the errors of its comrades of the "honesty and reform" ring the subjoined paragraph from its issue of May 2d does pretty well. But, as usual, we don't know which most to admire, the serene complacency with which our neighbor can aver that it sees something which has no actual existence, or the charming naivete with which it suggests a "question" about the plainest facts in the world. For example:

> Precisely what some other portions of the two laws passed last winter concerning the duties of the Treasurer and the management of the public moneys mean, is not so clear to many minds after patient study. These laws were passed within a few days of each other, and it is a question whether or not they repeal each other's provisions. No doubt the Legislature intended to meet the case squarely and apply a corrective to the long existing abuses in this branch of the State Government, but it is not clear that it did not in some essential respects make a bad job of it.

REVENUE REFORM.

If we must have an amended tariff, and if the friends of protection in Congress are not strong enough to save the iron interest from the assault, of the free-traders we should decidedly prefer the JUDD bill to the mangled remains of the more elaborate measure of the committee, over which the House is still wrangling. The new proposition has the merit of brevity and great clearness. It is apparently intended as a compromise plan. It concedes a $6 rate on pig iron, which is a medium between the committee's rate and the figure last adopted by the House. The same policy governs Mr. Judd's proposition upon the manufactured forms of the metal. It offers that reduction of imposts upon articles of prime necessity, tea, coffee and sugar, which the people will insist upon before any other. It repeals those special taxes, in the internal revenue system, which, we are free to say, ought to be abolished. And it adopts the free-list of the Committee, adding only coal and hides, these being additional concessions to the manufacturing interests of the Eastern States. The iron interest was known, last fall, to contemplate the throwing overboard of the coal duty, to save itself. The result of the experiment has not apparently thus far met their expectations. The entire amount of revenue to be abated by the Judd bill, if adopted, must be fully $25,000,000. We doubt if the friends of protection shall need to show any favor to this proposition. We hope they will accept no compromises, but stand or fall by the regular bill before the House. We have no fear of disaster; the situation is only embarrassing because, under the rules, it may be protracted until patience is worn out, but our friends have only to remember that it is they who hold the key of the position, and that in its possession, under the law as it stands, it is their true policy to indicate, precisely as they have, just how much they ask and how much they can concede, and stand by it.

In the debate of Friday, Gen. SCHENCK has abundantly vindicated his faithful and able devotion to his trust, in charge of the Committee's bill. He has earned the hearty thanks of every friend of home industry.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THEM?

The proposition to confer citizenship, under a territorial government, upon the half civilized Indian tribes of the Southwest meets with marked favor in Congressional circles. The Standing Committee in each House approves it, and public opinion is steadily crystalizing in its support. Yet it may be too much to expect the adoption of the policy at the present session. It proposes a long step in advance of our previous experience, and may very wisely be submitted to that careful consideration which is certain to result in recommending this solution for many difficult points in the Indian question.

It must be admitted that the Choctaws, Cherokees and the small remnant of Creeks have attained a degree of civilization which has, for twenty years, mainly exempted them from any troublesome interest in that question. We hear as little of those tribes, except in the way of general intelligence, as we do of the French Canadians in the New Dominion. They have a local government, laws of their own, fixed habitations, a division of landed property, a school system. They have progressed from the nomadic into the agricultural stage. As tillers of the soil, as a law-abiding and peaceful people, they will compare most favorably in intelligence, in thrift and in every other social recommendation, with the population of the border provinces of Mexico, or of fully one-half of the "civilized" State of Texas. Life and property are safer to-day in the "Choctaw Nation" than in many of the average white communities of the extreme Southwest.

Since it has been seriously proposed to confer the same territorial citizenship upon the inhabitants of San Domingo, no friend of West Indian annexation can reasonably object to this absorption of our much more highly civilized Indian tribes. The territory of Oklohuma would include a population in all respects more eligible to enjoy civil rights, under the republic, than were the Mexicans of California and Santa Fe, whom we naturalized *en masse*, by treaty and act of Congress, twenty years ago. We can think of no political or ethnological objection to a similar incorporation of these tribes into the great body of the American people, which has not been already refuted in one or more instances within the national experience.

The new territory should be expanded, in its limits, so as to receive under its jurisdiction such other tribes as may, in time, be qualified for the same induction to civil rights. The Osages, Delawares and Pawnees, for example, are already nearly, if not quite, up to the mark. In Kansas and Missouri, these tribes suffer more than they improve from the actual contact with the white settlements now pressing upon them. And they are themselves in the way of our pioneers. These States are right in the path of the westward movement of our own race. We need the ground to be cleared of its aboriginal occupants, for the mutual benefit of each race. These tribes should be colonized into or upon the borders of the new Indian Territory, to be admitted as soon as may be to all its civic advantages. So, throughout the vast regions over which the white frontier advances towards the Pacific, from the Arkansas even to the line of the British possessions, are to be found other tribes, or isolated bands, which have been preserved, in a remarkable degree, from the extreme demoralizations too often attending contact with the superior race. These better elements should be eliminated from the mass, and removed to the farthest South-west, to enjoy the protection and to emulate the example of the still more advanced tribes.

The question is in effect, simply one of absorption or of extermination. The action now proposed at Washington puts the first alternative to a simple, reasonable and effectual test. It is sustained by every consideration alike of statesmanship or of humanity. It is the only practical shape in which that alternative has yet been presented. It would be as difficult to devise a more plausible scheme, as it would be to find a more appropriate application than is now invited by the Choctaws and their affiliated tribes. A quarter of a century ago we dreamed that we had forever disposed of the Indian question, by removing beyond the Mississippi all the tribes then remaining on this side of the great river. Again we have overtaken and stand face to face with a difficulty which is more embarrassing than ever before. It is painful, horrible to contemplate that continuance of the current policy which would mean perpetuity if it did not ensure, sooner or later, an extermination. Constant wars, an annual devastation of the frontier, an exacting and steady drain upon the Treasury, and a flagrant contempt for the censure of enlightened humanity all over the world—these make the steady harvest of costly shame which we reap each year from a policy which is no policy, except of indifference and cruelty. Let us end it, either by extermination, or by some statesmanlike and humane system for the redemption and elevation of these wretched dependents upon our mercy.

THE TALE OF AN ENVELOPE.

We copy, from a Philadelphia paper, the interesting story of a remarkable transaction in which two shriekers for "honesty and reform," chosen by Republican votes from Western Pennsylvania, last October, to the Senate and House respectively, are reported to have figured, to the great scandal of their constituents, and to the reproach of the Commonwealth. The names, which we omit, may be ascertained by any sincere enquirer after the alleged facts. The story treats of the great contest over a Senatorial seat. Its result, and who profited by it, and how much, are they not written by our Philadelphia cotemporary, thus:

ARRANGING THE PRELIMINARIES—BIG FIGURES.

The contest lasted long and weary weeks. In the beginning of it the friends of Watt seemed to think that Senator **** was getting weak in their cause, and by some legerdemain he was approached to know "what was the matter." Long and confidential conferences were held, and it was proposed to give the virtuous Senator a "divvy" of $5,000, to "keep him straight" and faithful to his party. The unsophisticated must not suppose that contested cases are *always* decided upon their merits—for this is not so. The party which can "come down" the heaviest, generally carries the day, as Napoleon said of heavy artillery in war.

The matter was broached to the honorable Senator, and to the intense surprise of the party concerned in the negotiations, it was discovered that he *could get ten thousand dollars from the Democrats!* to go for Diamond, but if his Republican friends attempted to "hold him"—why—they must "go two thousand better!"

TWELVE THOUSAND AGREED UPON.

After some parleying, this sum was agreed upon, as the "consideration" for the Senator sticking to his party.

The honorable Senator named Mr. * * * * *, a Republican Representative as his "friend." (These "little matters" are always "fixed" through "mutual friends" in the confidence of both the contracting parties, so as not to compromise their principals.) A meeting was arranged in a private room of one of the Harrisburg hotels.

BUNN APPEARS ON THE SCENE.

It appears that Representative Wm. M. Bunn, of the Eleventh Legislative District (one of the shrewdest, sharpest and 'cutest little fellows ever sent to the Legislature from Philadelphia), was selected to conduct the negotiations on the part of the "party of the first part," who were to furnish the money to buy the Senator's vote.

WHAT OUR CLAIRVOYANT SAW.

The two gentlemen met. As it would not be honorable to betray confidence, we can assert decidedly that neither one ever "blowed" on the other, and, as it would be impossible to tell the story correctly without describing what transpired in that room, we had recourse to a clairvoyant, who detailed, with great minuteness, the "doings" inside, thusly:

"First, the door was locked, and after a short chat, "without any reserve" Bunn produced a large official envelope, containing twelve $1,000 greenbacks. These were duly counted, to see that "everything was right." The report was, telegraphically, "O. K."

"That's pretty good rake," observed *** *** "I think I ought to have a divvy in that—don't you think so?" he remarked to Bunn.

"Just as you please," replied Bunn. "I have performed my part in the transaction, to deliver it to you, and I have nothing to say as to what disposition you shall make of it."

After some "chaffering," the disinterested ****** believing that a "slice of a cut loaf would not be missed," took one $1,000 bill from the package, and our clairvoyant alleges retained it for his services.

The envelope was then duly sealed—with red sealing wax, with a signet ring bearing the initials "W. B. M." and the handsome young Bunn was in the act of delivering it to ****** when—

Rap! rap! rap!—echoed from the locked door. Instantly the careful Bunn slipped the envelope into his breast pocket, and going to the door, unlocked it, and admitted a new comer, who poked his head in, and remarked, Paul Pry like—

"Ah! beg pardon, gentlemen. Hope I don't intrude or interrupt any private business?—eh?"

"Oh! no—not at all," ejaculated Bunn and ****** in the same breath. "Sit down."

"No, no, I won't stay. I see you're engaged, but I hope you will pardon me for the intrusion."

"Certainly—certainly," quoth Bunn and his companion simultaneously.

The intruder departed, when Bunn took from his pocket *an* envelope, with a big seal on it, and handed it to the innocent and unsuspecting ******, who received it in joyful anticipation of another "divvy" out of the contents—perhaps. The understanding was that it was to be deposited in a bank in Harrisburg, subject to the order of Senator **** or his friend ****** and it was stipulated that it was not to be opened till the Senator's vote was given for Watt.

"This condition," dryly remarked the careful Bunn, "is hardly necessary—but *you know, my dear Mr. ******, these things are never paid for till the work is done.*" Sagacious Bunn!

The parting scene between the two friends was truly affecting. It deserves to be immortalized on canvas, by the pencil of a Rothermel, or preserved in imperishable marble, in a group by Rogers. The outstretched hands—the cordial grasp—were almost too much for "Bunny." He nearly wept, as choking with emotion, he said to ******

Take it! It's all I could get! I wish it were twice as much"—(aside, the package was not worth *two cents!*) But we draw the curtain upon the scene. They ordered up a bottle of Dry Verzenay, and tossing up a bumper, separated.

THE SCENE CHANGES.

Faithful to the bargain, the envelope with the big seal was duly deposited in a highly respectable banking house in Harrisburg, to await the issue of the contest—one of the conditions of the contract being that the package was to be retained by the party of the first part, in the event of the Senator "going back" on them.

THE DISCOVERY.

Our readers are aware that good faith was kept—that **** "voted right," and that Watt was admitted—but they will be astonished when they are told that, on the package being delivered to and opened by a confidential friend of the Senator, it was found to be filled *with brown wrapping paper!*

SOLD! SOLD! SOLD!

There was a precious row when this discovery was made. The virtuous Senator charged his friend ****** with "going back" on him, and substituting the pieces of brown paper for the thousand dollar greenbacks which were found in the envelope. In vain did ****** protest his innocence! He was willing to swear by everything that was good, that *he saw* the money put in the package, and declared it was not out of his sight after the notes were put in till it was placed in his hands by the worthy Bunn. There must be *some* devilish trick about it—but he couldn't tell *how* it was—Signor Blitz or Professor Wyman *must* have spirited away the notes—or—happy thought!—perhaps some one in the bank had tampered with the envelope, abstracted the notes, and filled the vacuum with brown paper.

HERE'S WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN.

Our shrewd Representative returned the balance of the "spondulicks" to the rightful owners in less than hour. *Somebody* was minus $1000, which the "friend" so kindly took from the package, but the joke was such a good one that the deficit was promptly made up by those in the secret.

After reading this, will anybody deny that the members of our Legislature could beat the New Yorkers out of their boots? If they desire an investigating committee next winter, we shall be glad to give them all the particulars of this, and more of the same sort.

OUR GERMAN PRESS.

The *Volksblatt's* leading article yesterday is called "The Cleverest Colored Man," and has Fred. Douglass for its subject, whom it praises at the expense of Senator Revels, "whose most noticeable excellence is the color of his skin." The reason of this unwonted praise the *Volksblatt* declares to be Douglass' recent declaration in favor of the exclusion of the Bible from the schools. This Bible question is the text of nearly half a dozen articles in the *Volksblatt*, which seems to be doing its best to get its readers excited about it.

Douglass' speech has also attracted the attention of the *Freiheit's Freund*, which hails his views on religious freedom as of the greatest importance, and likely to "influence the colored race far more than all the Puritans taken together." The *Freund* thinks that, after the first rapture wears off, the colored people will not allow themselves to be handled as one compact phalanx by the fanatics who now direct them. Although showing less heat, this journal is as strongly opposed to the Bible in the public schools as is its neighbor, the *Volksblatt*. The *Freund* also calls upon the press of the country to remonstrate against the extravagant waste by Congress of the public lands, and endorses heartily the speech upon this subject made recently by Representative Hollman.

The *Republikaner* has some able selections in lieu of editorials.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

AMATEUR FARMING

Is perhaps one of the most effectual and certain ways of spending and wasting money that anyone who has it to waste can hit on. And yet there is hardly a merchant or business man of any kind to be met with, that has never tried it, but imagines, and often talks sentimentally upon the the pleasures *and profits* of farming—of a farm near town with a *good* tenant on it, to which they could drive out as often as they please, and get their supplies of good fresh eggs, butter, vegetables, &c., &c., "that will be so nice, and it will be such a saving, to have them always just when you want them, and nothing to pay," &c., &c. Yes indeed, this is a sweet delusion; and how many have tried it, and how many have found it what they fondly anticipated? We will venture the opinion that not one business man in one hundred, who runs a fancy farm by a tenant, and only looks after him occasionally, as circumstances will permit, but will lose money, from year to year, and often much larger amounts than would seem possible.

Not more than one man in ten, who has been bred and used to other business, but what will make a failure and loss in farming, when he undertakes it, and gives it his whole attention, and mainly for the reason he over-estimates its profit, and allows all he does to cost him by far too much. The odds and ends and out-goes of farming, the only one crop a year, is different from a merchant's or manufacturer's business, which, perchance, he turns over every month a profit; it pays less, and will not support so much expense, or may be extravagance, as merchandising or speculation. Yes, farming is a business over all others, that must cut its corners close, loop off all needless outgoes, make everything count, and keep on with a steady hand, from year to year. The profits of the farmer usually consist in the rise of his land per acre, and in the increased value of stock, tools, &c.; and occasionally of money at interest. The beginner in a new country, upon low priced land, who has the tact and thrift to keep out of debt, must in the course of years, or a life time at least, become rich in a snug way, and withal give himself and family a good living as they go. But amateur farming at arms' length, by town gentlemen and ladies, who occasionally go out for a pleasure ride to see to it, never did nor ever will pay, except upon the wrong side of the ledger. As usually managed, every dozen eggs, and pound of butter, will cost one dollar, and everything else in proportion. Still, if wealthy people prefer spending money in this way, to spending it in traveling, or visiting watering places, there can be no particular objection to it. All that we would hope is to correct the notion that such farming can be made to pay a profit, in money; the old adage is against it: he who by the plow would thrive, himself must either hold or drive.

CULTIVATION OF THE RASPBERRY AND CURRANT.

Raspberries require a strong, rich and rather moist soil to succeed best, and should be planted in rows six or seven feet apart, and three feet in rows—either in early spring or in the fall will do to plant them out. Give the ground you may prepare for the roots a moderate dressing of well rotted manure and ashes, say seven parts of the former to one of the latter, or a compost of equal parts of woods mould and well rotted dung, or one formed of one part stable dung, two parts marsh mud and one part ashes. An open exposure is best for the plants. In planting, choose suckers of a previous year's growth, the most fibrous and having indications of buds; avoid as far as possible, in taking up the plants, any mutilation of them. Trim the roots and cut away any old, hard, woody stumps. After manuring the ground it should be carefully dug, then dig a hole sufficiently large to admit the roots without cramping them, and to let the plants stand as deep as they were before being removed; spread the roots out regularly, and fill up with mould, pressing it down with the foot, then tie up the vine to a stake or to the fence, as the case may be, and cut away about one-fourth or one-half of the top, so as to prevent their bearing the first year. Late in the fall bend the tops over to the ground and cover with soil taken from between the rows to protect them from being winter killed. In the spring following uncover the canes; those that are weak discard, so as to have only as many as the roots can support vigorously, otherwise the fruit will be poorer and the plant weaker. The ground should then be forked over and kept level, and if convenient, mulched, for which purpose the trash which may be taken off of the strawberry beds will do. Raspberries are subject to be materially affected by the drought, and mulching often saves the crop. The bushes, if cared for, will bear a number of years.

The *Currant* is also another general favorite, as it can be used in many ways; it is extremely valuable for making wine. We have some of our own vintage now in its second year, and it will require quite a connoisseur to distinguish it from some of the light imported wines. To grow currants in perfection, the soil must be new and well cultivated, and a portion of the old wood cut out every year. It is easily cultivated, and the bushes will bear a number of years. They are subject to insects, which can be guarded against by dusting the leaves when wet with white hellabore powdered, or by syringing with carbolic acid soapsuds. It is not advisable to subject all varieties of the currant to the same system of pruning. The common red and white currants produce their fruit mainly on small spurs, growing on wood of two or more years old, while on the black currants (*Ribes nigra*,) the fruit is borne mainly on the wood of the preceding year. In the first named varieties, shortening the young wood, if very long, aids in the production of fruit spurs, while in the latter it would lessen the number of fruit, although it might increase the size.

The black currants require but little pruning, except in the way of thinning out superfluous branches and the occasional shortening of very luxuriant shoots. The other sorts should not only be pruned for the purpose of keeping up a supply of young, healthy shoots, of two or three years old, but a careful thinning out of old and decaying stems. After a branch has borne two or three crops, it should be removed and a younger one allowed to take its place.

CULTIVATION OF SWEET POTATOES.

The soil suitable for this crop is a deep rich sand, with a good exposure to the sun. Plow the ground deeply; thoroughly harrow it and then roll. Let it then be laid out in squares four feet apart. At the angle of every square dig a hole twenty inches deep, eighteen inches in diameter, into which put four inches of the compost which we shall designate; then throw thereon four inches of the excavated earth, mix the compost and earth well together, after which draw the remainder of the earth over the mixture so as to form a hill about twelve inches on the top, which should be flat. Into each of those two hills plant two sets, cover them one or two inches deep; as the plants advance in growth the hills should be enlarged in size, by drawing the earth up around them with a hoe, or by cross-plowing the ground, harrowing with a very narrow harrow, and finishing and rounding the hills with a broad hoe. Keep the vines free from weeds; the frequent enlargement of the hills will encourage the growth and increase the number of roots. After the hills are formed and the potatoes planted the hills should be freely dusted with a mixture composed of five parts of ashes and one of plaster. The time of planting is the early part of May.

The compost which we would recommend, as above alluded to, for the hills, consists, for an acre, of five double horse loads of well rotted dung and five do. of wood or other mould; or fifteen double horse loads of wood or other mould mixed with one hundred and fifty pounds of Peruvian guano and half a bushel plaster mixed well together and applied as above directed.

HOW TO BIT A COLT.

All you can possibly accomplish with the old-fashioned bitting bridle, that is to teach the horse to hold down his head, hold up his head, and to the right and to the left at the touch of the rein, can be accomplished with the bridle described below in forty minutes. If nature has not designated the horse to have a high, stylish head and carriage, art of man can alter it, and the old-fashioned practice of straining up the neck in an unnatural position, and leaving it there for hours, nine times out of ten results in a heavy-headed lugger on the bits.

Take a cord and fix a loop upon the end, just like one used to go over the jaw, only big enough to go over his neck and fit down rather tight where the collar is worn, now bring your cord forward, put through the mouth from the off side and bring back on the near side, and put through the loop around the neck; now pull upon this cord and the head will be drawn back to the breast. You are now prepared to bit. Simply pull open the cord a little, and as soon as he curbs his head well, relieve him—that teaches him it is there you want it.

When you want to raise his head, lift quickly on the cord and you elevate his head finely. You should not bit over five minutes at a time, and then put it away, and after a little rest resume it; and in forty minutes' time, dividing each bitting into five minutes each, you can bit your colt well.—*London Horse Book.*

REMEDY FOR THE BORER IN APPLE TREES.

A correspondent writes to the Detroit *Free Press*, giving the best remedy which he has ever seen tried for the borer in and lice on apple trees. It is as follows: For a tree six inches in diameter take a good brace and bit—the bit say half inch—and bore three holes to the heart, commencing about six inches from the ground, advancing each hole about six inches up and third around the tree. Then fill each hole with sulphur. Plug the holes up with a soft piece of wood, cut off smoothly and the work is done. The spring is the best time to do the work, when the sap first starts in the tree. This sulphuric purgation will give the customers particular fits.

DESTROYING STUMPS.

Bore with a two inch auger to the heart of the stump; fill the cavity thus made with sulphuric acid, or with crude oil or petroleum. In the first case, the acid becomes the destructive agent within a few months; in the latter, when the stump becomes saturated with the oil it is fired, and will then burn out to the last particle, like a candle.

CULTURE OF CELLERY.

Sow the seeds in a warm situation on the 1st of April. In the latter part of June the plants must be set out. Let the ground be prepared as for onions. Dig a trench 10 inches deep; the width of the spade is sufficient. In this trench put 4 inches of well rotted manure and rich dirt, into which set the plants 6 inches apart. As the plants grow, gradually fill up the trench, and continue to earth up every two weeks till fall, taking care not to cover the top bud. By thus earthing up, a ridge of some two feet will be raised at the end of the season. About the time of securing cabbage, after clearing away the earth, dig up the plant carefully by the roots with as much dirt as will adhere to them; then pack them away in the cellar, placing them in a standing position, with the roots compactly pressed together. Here they will keep without any further trouble through the winter.

EARLY AND LATE PLANTING.

Peas may be sown very early, even if the soil is quite cold, as considerable frost or cool nights will not injure them. Beans will not if the soil is cold and wet—therefore wait until it is warm. Wheat, oats and barley will do well if sown early, but keep the corn out of cold, wet soil, or it will either rot or grow feebly. Onions, beets, salsify and parsnips should be sown early; carrots later, melons and cucumbers still later. Plant all kinds of hardy trees and shrubs just as early as the soil is suitable, and the earth will become settled about the roots by the time the warm weather commences. A little haste in spring will usually prove of great advantage before the close of the season, but be sure that it is properly applied.

TO PRODUCE LARGE STRAWBERRIES.

Remove the soil round each hill to the depth of half an inch or more, without disturbing the roots; then spread evenly over an area of twenty inches in diameter a pound or more of finely pulverized linseed meal or oil meal, and cover it with mellow soil; then spread a mulching of hay or straw two inches deep over the entire surface between the hills. Should the weather be warm and dry, a liberal supply of warm water daily will greatly promote the growth of both vines and berries. Pull up weeds and grass among growing strawberries, rather than cut them up with hoes, as a system of roots is formed near the surface of the ground which should not be injured with a broad hoe.—*Ex.*

MAKING FLOWER SEEDS GROW.

The soil must be made mellow, and be pulverized as fine as possible, if naturally coarse and lumpy; then small seeds shold be covered very thinly, not more than one-eighth of an inch, by sifting on fine earth, and pressing it down gently with a board or shingle. The bed must be kept moist, but not very wet, by sprinkling on water gently, toward evening, every day, until the plants begin to come up. The ground should be shaded in some way to prevent the hot sun from shining upon the bed until the plants are up and have acquired a little strength. After that they should enjoy the sunshine more or less. And when about two inches high they should be thinned out by transplanting a part of them, insomuch that they can grow stalky and strong; in which case the blossoms will be earlier and more perfect. As a general rule sow about the time farmers plant their corn. Still they may be sown earlier, as tomatoes and cabbages are, under glass or in boxes in the kitchen window, and thus be earlier in flowering.

THE points of a good cow are thus pleasantly given: "She's long in her face, she's fine in her horn; she'll quickly get fat without cake or corn; she's clean in her jaw, and full in her chin, she's heavy in her flank, and wide in her loin; she's broad in her rib, and long in her rump; a straight and flat back, with never a bump; she's wide in her hips, and calm in her eyes, she's fine in her shoulders, and thin in her thighs, she's light in her neck, and small in her tail, she's wide in her breast, and good at the pail; she's fine in her bone, and silky of skin, she's a grazier's without, and a butcher's within.

FARMERS can make a better year of 1870 by

1st. Spending no more money than is absolutely needful, either on yourself or family, or in tools that you can do another year without.

2d. Do not give up wheat growing, but in addition try something else—several things else, such as your soil is most fitted for.

3d. Especially raise all the stock you can, so that you can have something in the way of colts, or cattle, or hogs, or lambs to sell when the summer ends.

FOR any sore on horse flesh that needs drying up, put on white lead and linseed oil mixed the same as for painting. For a cut or lacerated wound, use common fish oil, the kind that tanners use. In either case tee wound should be well cleansed once in forty-eight hours with castile soap suds.

TO KEEP BUGS FROM VINES.—Take any old vessel that will hold water, and put in cattle droppings (half dried ones are best) enough to make a thin batter, and mix and sprinkle on and among the vines two or three times a week. The vines do not object at all, but the bugs will not stay where there is such an odor as this will give.

HOW TO RAISE PARSNIPS.—Select a rather heavy loam, but clean and rich. Plow it deep and harrow it thoroughly as early as it can be worked; mark it off in rows fifteen inches apart, and drill in the seed or sow by hand. Use plenty of seed, two or three to the inch, and be sure it is fresh. Go through the rows with a pronged hoe or other implements as soon as they can be distinguished. When large enough, thin the plants to stand four or five inches apart, and be sure that they stand singly. Keep the land clean by frequent hoeing. We raised last year 1,000 bushels to the acre where the land was very rich, and not 300 upon land not highly manured.—*Hearth and Home.*

QUINCE GROWING.—An Ohio quince grower has been very successful for two years past with this fruit. His treatment of the tree is very simple. He spades the ground of his orchand every spring, and scatters a peck of coal ashes around each tree. He finds salt the best manure for the quince, and applies about one quart to the ground under each tree, after the soil has been spaded, and another quart when the quinces are about half grown. Last week he sold three hundred bushels of quinces from his orchard of three-fourths of an acre.—*Ohio Farmer.*

A KEROSENE lamp explosion at Anderson, Texas, recently, killed a German woman outright and fatally burned two men who attempted to rescue her.

FOUND DROWNED,

But was indentified by having his clothing marked with

Kidder's Raven Indelible Ink.

Warranted of superior quality for marking LINEN SILK, COTTON, &c., &c., with a common quill or steel pen. Flows freely, never blots or spreads on any material. Marks a permanent brilliant black. Sold only at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
Drug Store and Family Medical Depot.
corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair Sts.

AN OLD FALLACY EXPLODED.

Thirty or forty years ago, it was the fashion to administer powerful purgatives as "spring medicines." Terrific doses of salts and senna, calomel, and jalap, or glauber salts were given to all the members of a family, whether sick or well, by way of preparing them for the warm weather in prospect. This pernicious custom is nearly obsolete, but there are some old Bourbons of private life, incapable alike of forgetting anything or learning anything, who obstinately cling to it still. Nothing could be more pernicious, more utterly unphilosophical, than such an onslaught on the vigor and elasticity of the system. In order to enable the physical structures to resist the enervating effects of spring damps and summer heats, it should be toned and reinforced, not relaxed and weakened. The best medicine agent for this purpose is Hostetters Stomach Bitters. Its effect is to tone the stomach and liver—gently relieve the bowels from obstructions, brace the nerves, improve the quality of the blood, stimulate the appetite and cheer the spirits. In this improved condition the organization is capable of resisting unhealthy influences which would prostrate an ill-refined system. A vigorous digestion is absolutely essential to health, and there is no danger of the stomach faltering or failing in its important office if this general vegetable elixir is taken regularly as a stomachic. None of the tonic tinctures or extracts will supply the place of the Bitters, for the simple reason that they operate as astringents only. In fact, in ordinary practice, five or six prescriptions are needed to produce separately, the beneficial results, which are effected simultaneously, and harmoniously by this single specific.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

FINE WATCHES
BAILEY & Co
12TH & CHESTNUT ST,
PHILADELPHIA.
PERFECTION TIMERS.
The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is now the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each Watch we sell, is finished with great mechanical precision, has all the late improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.
Inquiries promptly replied to.
Watches forwarded by Express for approval.
MWF

CANE POLES.
I have a fine assortment of Cane Poles left over from last year, which I offer at a very low price. Parties wanting should order early, so as to insure their orders being filled.
JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood Street.

FLUTING MACHINES.
The best and cheapest Fluting Machines in the market. Price $6.50 each machine. Call and see them at
JAMES BOWN'S,
136 Wood Street.

PINCHING IRONS.
I have just received an assortment of Pinching Irons, an article used very much in the east by the ladies for curling their hair. For sale by
JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood Street.

BUTCHERS, TAKE NOTICE!
I have the finest assortment of Circular Spring Balances, with glass sash and enameled fronts, complete in every part and warranted, for sale.
JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOAN
of the
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Co.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad

Is completed and running from RICHMOND, VA., to the celebrated WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in West Virginia, 227 miles. It is being rapidly extended to the Ohio river, 200 miles further making in all 427 miles.

In its progress Westward, it penetrates and opens up to market the WONDERFUL COAL DEPOSITS OF THE KANAWHA REGION IN WEST VIRGINIA. And thus brings the superior and abundant Coals of that section into communication with the IRON ORES OF VIRGINIA AND OHIO, and the WESTERN, SOUTH WESTERN AND EASTERN MARKETS.

When completed it will connect the SUPERIOR HARBOR FACILITIES OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY with reliable navigation on the Ohio river, and thus with the ENTIRE SYSTEM OF RAILROAD AND WATER TRANSPORTATION OF THE GREAT WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

It will make a SHORT, EASY, CHEAP and FAVORABLE ROUTE from the WEST to the SEA and will command a LARGE SHARE OF THE ENORMOUS FREIGHTS seeking transportation to the coast.

It will thus become one of the most IMPORTANT AND PROFITABLE EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINES OF RAILROAD in the country, and command a trade of immense value.

The completed portion of the Road is doing a PROFITABLE AND INCREASING BUSINESS, and is fully equal in value to the whole amount of the mortgage upon the entire Line—($15,000,000.)

The loan of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, being a FIRST MORTGAGE UPON THE ENTIRE LINE, PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENTS, WORTH WHEN COMPLETED AT LEAST $30,000,000, is therefore one of the most substantial, conservative and reliable Railroad Loans ever offered in the market, and is peculiarly adapted to the wants of

Investors and Capitalists.

Who desire to make their investments with the most satisfactory assurance of POSITIVE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

The Bonds are in denominations of

$1,000, $500 and $100,

and may be had COUPON or REGISTERED.

Interest Six per cent. per annum, payable MAY 1st and NOVEMBER 1st.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Price 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST in Currency, at which price they pay nearly SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD on their cost.

All Government Bonds and other Securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange received in exchange, at their full market value, and Bonds sent to all parts of the country, free of Express charges.

They can be obtained by ordering direct from us or through any responsible Bank or Banker in any part of the country.

Fisk & Hatch,
BANKERS.

Maps, Pamphlets and full information furnished upon application in person or by mail.

S. McLEAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
65 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh,
Agents for the sale of these Bonds.

BARGAINS!!
JOB LOTS!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Job Lots! Job Lots!

Soiled French Percales	25c.
Imperfect Silks	50c.
New Black Silks	$1.25.
New Black Silks	$1.62.
Extra Good Quality Alpacas	50c.
New Ginghams	12c.
New Ginghams	15c.

Bell & Moorhouse,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

THE BEST BARGAINS
OFFERED
This Season.
AT 20 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.
AT 25 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
AT EXTRA BARGAIN.
AT 3 PAIR FOR $1.00.
Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.
AT 20 CENTS.
Men's Heavy British Cotton Socks.
AT 25 CENTS.
Men's Heavy French Cotton Socks.
LADIES' AND MEN'S
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S
COTTON STOCKINGS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AT
Morganstern & Co's,
SUCCESSOR TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
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Wattles & Sheafer
Have just received another invoice of elegant
Silver Plated Ware,
Which will be sold VERY LOW.
TEA SETS, ICE PITCHERS, CASTORS, BERRY DISHES, BUTTER DISHES, SOUP PITCHERS, JEWEL CASES, SPOON HOLDERS, SALT SELLERS IN BOXES, NAPKINS, RINGS, &c., &c.
101 Fifth Avenue,
ABOVE SMITHFIELD STREET.

Oscar F. Lamm & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONNELLSVILLE COKE,
DEALERS IN
Youghiogheny and Anthracite Coal,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
OFFICE: ROOM No. 5, Gazette Building.
Orders respectfully solicited. ap20:v14

CHARLES P. STRIGHT,
Carpenter and Builder,
Will promptly attend to all kinds of jobbing work, oil and water tanks made to order. No. 17 North avenue, corner Webster street, Allegheny, Pa.
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A
WILLIAM
Nos. 180 and 182 Feder
NEW DRESS GOODS.
Plain and Figured Silk Poplins.
Black and Colored Double Warp Poplins.
Colored Dress Silks, Barges and Grenadines.
Gros Grain Black Silks, at very low price.
AT 12 1-2 CENTS.
New Styles Spring Delaines,
A GREAT BARGAIN.
AT 37 1-2 CENTS.
BLACK POPLIN ALPACAS.
The best offered this season at the price.
NEW STYLES
SPRING SHAWLS,
NEW SPRING SKIRTS,
Cassimeres & Summer Pant
CLOTHS,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

SMITH'S
American Organs,
FOR THE
Services of Chapels and Lodges, as well as Home Recreation.
A THOROUGH COMPARISON INVITED.
Never to rest satisfied with mediocre success has been the motto of this house. And with every year's experience they expect not only to maintain their present position, but to produce instruments of greater and more varied power, thus anticipating the increasing demands of the most cultivated taste.
Instruments with Pedal-Bass and Double Manuals, for Organ Students.
ALSO, A VARIETY OF
ELEGANT PARLOR
INSTRUMENTS.
An illustrated Circular, containing full descriptions and prices, will be sent post-paid, on application.
S.D.& H.W.SMITH, Boston, Mass.
FOR SALE IN PITTSBURGH BY

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, SILVER,
AND
COUPONS
Bought at Highest Price.
PH. R. MERTZ,
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Cor. Wood St. and 5th Ave.
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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at low-est market rates. ☜
☞ DRAFTS ISSUED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. ☜
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.
MONEY AND COMMERCE.
[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
NEW YORK, May 2, 1870.

Money more active at 5@6 on call. Sterling steady at 9¼@9⅝.

Gold dull and lower, and opened at 113¼ and closed at 113⅛. Carrying rates 4@7 per cent. Clearances, $51,000,000.

Government firm.

Coupons '81,	16¾@17	Coupons '67,	13⅝@14
Coupons '62,	12⅝@12¾	Coupons '68,	13¾@14¼
Coupons '64,	13¾@14	10-40's,	13⅝@13¾
Coupons '65,	11¾@11¾	Currency 6s,	12¾@12¾
1865, new.,	13¾@13¾		

State bonds dull and steady:

Missouri 6s,	92¾	New Tennessee	57½
Old Tennessee	59¾		

Stocks heavy and lower.

Canton	71¾	Pittsburgh	106
Cumberland	32	Northwestern	80¼
W. U. Tel.	32¾	do. pref	90⅜
Quicksilver	9¾	Michigan Central	129¾
Mariposa	7	Rock Island	121¾
do. pref	15¾	N. J. Central	108½
Adams Express	69¾	St. Paul	64¾
Wells	17	do. pref	78½
American	38¾	Wabash	53
United States	43⅜	do. pref	70
Pac. Mail	41¾	Ft. Wayne	94¾
N. Y. Central	97	Terre Haute	35
Erie	24¾	Ohio & Miss.	30⅜
do. pref	46	C. & A.	111
Harlem	146	do. pref.	114
Reading	101¾		
Lake Shore	92¾		
Illinois Central	134¾		

Sub-Treasury balance: Gold, $77,819,059; Currency, $10,807,565. General balance, $88,657,707.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, May 2, 1870.

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz:

Gold	113	Western Union	32¾
Silver	112	N. Y. Central	97¾
1881 Bonds	117	Reading	101¾
5-20 Bonds 1862	112	P. Ft. W. & C.	94¾
5-20 Bonds 1864	111¾	Ohio & Miss.	30¾
5-20 Bonds 1865	111⅜	Mich. Southern	90¾
Consols 1865	91¾	Cleveland & P.	106
5-20 Bonds 1867	110¾	C. R. I. & P.	82¾
5-20 Bonds 1868	110¾	Chicago & N. W.	81¾
10-40	107¾	C. & N. W. Pref.	91¾
Adams Express	69¾	Erie	24¾
American	38¾		

	Large.	Small.
London Exchange per pound	5.60	5.75
Paris Exchange per Franc	23	25
Berlin Exchange per Thaler	81	86
Frankfort Exchange per Florin	48	50

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brdy & Co:

Gold	113	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	113¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	117	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	110¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	112	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	110¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	111¾	U. P. R. R.	87¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	111¾	C. P. R. R.	92¾
U. S. 10-40	107¾	Cy. Pacifics	12¾

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, May 2, 1870.

Trade in general merchandise is fairly active, though not brisk, and there is room for improvement. We can report a steady demand for most of the leading staples, and with a fair business in the aggregate, there are no essential changes to make in quotations. Flour is stiff though devoid of excitement, and there is no material improvement in the demand, but dealers appear to be impressed with the belief that prices, sooner or later, are destined to rule higher, and, consequently, there is not the same disposition to sell, the policy being to keep up instead of reducing stocks. Provisions market strong, and with a continued good jobbing demand prices are still tending upward—there has been a sharp advance within the past ten days, and some dealers incline to the belief that the top has not yet been reached. Parties who are carrying stock bought early in the season, previous to the decline, begin to feel easier. The grocery trade is reported active with a steady city and country demand, particularly for sugars and coffees, and prices, although unchanged, are well sustained. The butter and egg trade is very sluggish and the warm weather is not calculated to do it much good; holders, generally, are anxious to realize, not being disposed to carry more stock than they can possibly help. Dried Fruit is in rather better demand, but the stock is yet large and there is no improvement in prices.

ASHES—Firmer but not quotably higher. Common Soda Ash 4 refined do. 4¼; Pearls, 9 @9½. Pots, 7¾.

APPLES—In steady demand and with continued light arrivals and a limited supply, prices are fully sustained, $4@5 per bbl.

BEANS—In good supply and dull but unchanged, $1.50@2 per bushel.

BROOMS—Store prices; Fancy, $3.50; No. 1, $3; No. 2, $2.50; No. 3 common, $2.

BUTTER—Market slow and weak, and an early decline is expected. We continue to quote prime to choice roll at 33@35.

CRANBERRIES—Season about over and market almost bare.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville cement at $3 @3¼ per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Is firmer, but the jobbing demand, as is always the case at this season of the year, is light. Standard brands may be quoted at 23@25¢.

CHEESE—Western Reserve 16; Hamburgh, 16¾@17; York State Dairy, 18; fancy, 18¾.

DRIED FRUIT—Demand rather better but prices are unchanged; apples 6@7 cts; Peaches, 9@9¾ cts for quarters, and 16@17 cts for halves of 120 bbls apples, good quality, to go to Chicago, at 6¾. Blackberries, 12@13; pitted Cherries, 20@22; pared Peaches, 19@20.

EGGS—Dull and with increased arrivals prices are drooping; we now quote at 14@15.

FEATHERS—Live geese feathers are quoted at 85@90, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—Market steady with a steady local demand, while prices are unchanged. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $5@5¼ for spring wheat, $5¼@6 for winter wheats, and 7@7¾ for fancy brands. Rye flour, $5.

GRAIN—The offerings of wheat in this market continue light, and there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations; we continue to quote at $1.15@1.18 for fair to prime Red. Corn quiet and unchanged; 65@68 in first hands, buyers furnishing sacks, and 58@55 in store. Corn is quiet and unchanged—recipts continue light—car, 887.85, and shelled 86@90. Rye—90@95, cash, and $1, time. Barley very quiet—not much offering and but little wanted, as the malting season is about over; good to prime spring, 85@90.

HAY—Is dull, and under the influence of increased offerings, prices are lower; wagon hay cannot be quoted above $17@21.

HOMINY—Market almost bare, but there is little or no inquiry for it; we quote at $3.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1 is strong at $1.30, and No. 2, at 85@88.

LIME—Is steady but unchanged. Eastern, $1.25; Cleveland, $2.25.

PROVISIONS—Firm but not quotably higher. Hams, Shoulders, and Sides, 13¾@14, Cured, 14@14½; Rib Sides, 13½; Short Rib, 12; Clear Sides, 12½; Plain Hams, 16½; Plain Sugar Cured, 18@18¾; Canvassed Hams, 18½@18¾. Breakfast Bacon, 17¾@18. Dried Beef, 19½@20. Mess Pork, $23½. Lard, 12¾@13, in tierces, and 13 to 13½ in kegs and buckets.

POTATOES—Market quiet and unchanged; sales prime Lake Shore Peach Blows, in store, at 60@67. River Potatoes, 55@60.

PEA NUTS—Dull; prime Tennessee still quoted at 9@10 cts.

SEED—The season for Clover and Timothy seed is about over. Flaxseed, $2.15 bid—a round lot would probably bring $2.20.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, May 2, 1870.

The crude market is decidedly stronger and prices continue to advance, while refined, although firm is without decided change. It was thought a week or two since that the prices of crude and refined were approaching a manufacturing basis, but the movements of the past two or three days, are not so favorable, and in this respect the trade is now almost as bad as ever. We are greeted with the same old stereotyped compliment on the part of manufacturers, crude is too high for refined, and, as a matter of course, it restricts business and retards operations. The high price of crude is attributed to a heavy short interest in the oil regions, and until these "shorts" have covered or settled there is not much prospect of a decline. It is possible that refined may advance sufficiently to afford a margin to the refiner, taking the present price of crude as a basis, but the troubles lies in the fact that the latter will probably advance in the same ratio with the former, so that, after all, the manufacturer will be no better off than than now, this same obstacle will be in the way still.

CRUDE.

Sales, early in the day, of 1,000 bbls, May at 12; subsequently, two lots of 1,000 each, at 12¼ and, later still, 2,000 at same figure. It was reported that there had been a sale of low gravity oil at 12½, but we were unable to find either buyer or seller. Seller, June may be quoted at 12½; and buyer all year at 11½.

REFINED.

Firm but not a single sale reported. Spot quoted at 27; May or June 27¼ to 27½. Offer to sell, together, buyer until Sept. 1st at 30 and buyer all year at 30, or, separately, the former at 29, and the latter at 31. Antwerp reported firm at 52½.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

J. McKee 240, on account J. Minhall; Lockhart, F. & Co. 80, on account same; Wm. McCutchen 640, on account H. Fletcher.

Total ..... 960 bbls

OIL SHIPMENTS PER A. V. R. R.

Fawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co., 50 bbls refd. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phil'a.

Citizens Oil Co., 40 bbls refined oil, to Tack Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Pennock & Reeser, 50 bbls lubricating oil to J. C. Dend, Philadelphia.

Total ..... 150 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY W. P. RR.

Union Ref. & Mfg. Co., 699 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Mentzer, H. & Co., 305 bbls refined to Warring, King & Co., Phila.

Kirkpatrick & Lyon, 401 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 1,405 bbls

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, May 2, 1870.

CATTLE.

Following shows the number of cars received, the points at which they were shipped, as well as the names of the shippers:

Marks & Bro., Chicago	3 cars
L. Keefer, Chicago	1 car
S. Lowenstein, Chicago	1 car
Rothschilds & Z., Chicago	2 cars
S. Shamberg, Chicago	1 car
P. Hartmen, Chicago	6 cars
L. Katz, Chicago	2 cars
M. Varner, Chicago	2 cars
L. & J. Shamberg, Chicago	2 cars
Bergin & Katz, Chicago	3 cars
Trauman & Lobman, Chicago	3 cars
J. & S. Neely, Chicago	1 car
Boyer, Wild & Kahn, Chicago	2 cars
Haas & Kraus, Chicago	2 cars
*W. Sampson, Chicago	1 car
J. Vanvurbis, Chicago	1 car
*B. Wall, Chicago	1 car
Total	38

In addition to the above there was one car brought over from the Central Yards, and about 15 cars from the interior of the country, so that the whole number would aggregate thirty car loads. The three car loads marked with a * were owned by stock growers and, consequently, were not thrown upon the market, and the whole number, therefore, was twenty-seven car loads, or about 486 head, allowing 18 to the car. With this very limited number for sale, the market was a remarkably stiff one, and, as might be expected, the butchers took hold with about much briskness as usual. Sales were almost entirely cleared by 10 o'clock, something unusual, as it frequently happens that there are some cattle left over.

Prices, compared with last week, were higher, fully 25 cents per cwt, but the drovers alleged that they made little or no money, that their stock cost them much more in the west. Five hundred cattle is not a sufficient number to properly and fully supply the retail trade, say nothing about the additional number that the wants of which there is always some in attendance, and, consequently, the butchers did not have much chance to select, and, although they never experienced no difficulty in selling and that, too, at full prices. All kinds of cattle brought big prices, but the best sold higher than at any time past, both butchers and drovers allege that they are not doing any good in consequence of the extreme cost of stock, that the stock business is very unsatisfactory except to the producer, and that they are merely doing business for the benefit of the country.

Considerable complaint is being made by our drovers in regard to western freights, and if the state authorities do not protect, they will certainly have good cause for so doing. It is claimed that stock is being shipped from Chicago to Buffalo at 30 cts per cwt, and a drawback, whereas the rate from Chicago to Pittsburgh is 40 cts. per cwt, and no drawback. The result is that the great proportion of the cattle that formerly came to Pittsburgh are being shipped east by other routes, for the very good reason that there is a large saving in the cost of transportation, and this accounts only in part for the fact that cattle are so cheap relatively in the east as they are here. This discrimination against Pittsburgh, not only injures our drovers and butchers, but affect the public as well, being the source of principal causes of the high price of meat.

Jordan sold 3 head of extra four year old Lawrence county steers, to L. Shamberg, at 8¾@8¾.

Bosh Garwin sold 3 head good Butler Co. steers, at 8¼@8.

Isaac McKeese sold 8 head Butler Co. stockers, averaging about 700 lbs, at 8¾.

Gas. Shaw sold a good bull to L. Shamberg, at 5¾.

Rothschilds & Zeigler 36 head of good to prime steers from Chicago, at 8¼@8¾.

Haas & Kraus 30 head steers from Chicago, at 7¾@8.60.

Peter Hartman 26 head of prime to extra steers, from Chicago, at 8.30@8.75.

S. Lowenstine 17 head of fair to extra steers, at 7.50@8.00.

J. & S. Neely 70 head of good to extra steers at 8@8¾.

M. Varner 30 head of mixed stock, at 7¾@8¼.

L. Katz sold 23 head of mixed stock, at 7¾@8¼.

L. Keefer 17 head; sold 6 head of extra to Harrison, at 8 cts; balance at 8¾@8¾.

S. Marks & Bro. 54 head all from Chicago.

Greenwald & Kahn 61 head good to extra steers, all from Chicago, at 7¾@8¼.

Trauman & Lobman 30 head fair to extra at 7¾@8¾.

J. & J. Shamberg 3 car loads of mixed stock.

Chas. Boyer one car load good Chicago steers, at 8¼@8¾.

Holmes, Laderty & Co. retailed a car load of bulls.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There were also a very light supply of sheep and lambs to-day, but not enough for any head, against 800 last week, and with a fair local demand and some inquiry for shipment, the market was strong, and, compared with last week, prices ruled higher. Many of the butchers did not buy, while others bought very sparingly, and had it not been for the outside buyers, the supply would have been fully equal to the demand, as it was, the market did not want many at present prices. Clipped sheep may be fairly quoted at 5@6¾, and wooled sheep at 6@8¾. Lambs sold at $3@3¾ per head. It seems a little strange that sheep are so scarce at this season of the year, as, usually, farmers sell off pretty freely after clipping time, but so long as the arrivals continue light we need not expect much of a decline in prices.

Chas. Metz sold 26 head wooled sheep, averaging 105 pounds, to Jos. Harrison at 7¾.

Jas. Garwin sold to Ault & Myers 30 clipped, averaging 90 lbs, at 5¾.

Beeler fa Ault & Myers 40 clipped, averaging 100 lbs, at 6 cents; 15 head lambs to Stakely at $3.

Stakely & Bro. sold 48 wooled sheep to W Hoffman, averaging 85 lbs, at 8¾; 40 head lambs to Peter Tesh, averaging about 55 lbs, at $3½ per head.

John Drum sold 150 head wooled sheep, from Washington Co., at 7¾@8¾.

R. Rothschilds sold 50 head wooled to P. Tesh at 7¢.

Haas & Co. sold 65 wooled sheep at 6@7¾; 30 head clipped at 5@6.

HOGS.

Market quic t and unchanged. The retail demand is always light at this season of the year, nor will it be much better until towards fall when the weather becomes cooler. Sales to a small wat at 7½@10¼ for fair to prime averages.

J. & S. Needy wholesaled a car load to Emerick & Co., at first cost, about 9¾c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Cotton heavy and a shade lower, with sales of 900 bales at 23¾c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts of 10,126 barrels; 50@10c better; sales of 11,500 bbls at $4.80@4.95 for superfine State and western; $5.05@5.55 for common to choice extra state; $5@5.75 for do extra western; $5.50@6.40 for good to choice white wheat extra; $5.15@6.15 for common to choice Round Hoop Ohio; $5.50@6 for common to fair extra St. Louis, and $6.10@6.25 for good to choice do, closing heavy, including 5,300 bbls extra State and western for export at $5@5.10; southern flour a shade firmer, with sales of 350 bbls at $6@6.60 for common to fair extra and $6.65@9.85 for good to choice. Rye flour quiet; sales of 150 bbls at $4.35@5.50. Corn meal quiet. Wheat more active and decidedly firm; sales 500 bbls western at $1.05@1.08 for free, and 500 bbls at $1.07¾@1.08 for buyer May and seller May. Wheat receipts 24,000 bushels at one cent better and more doing for export and home use; sales 92,000 bushels at $1.15@1.17 for No. 2 spring; $1.20@1.22 for No. 1 spring; $1.25@1.30 for winter red and amber western; $1.30 for amber state. Rye quiet—nominally unchanged. Barley and barley malt dull and unchanged. Corn—receipts 17,000 bush; market dull and drooping; sales 23,000 bushels at $1.06@1.12 for new mixed western; $1.12 for new and old mixed western. Oats: receipts 9,652 bush, one cent better; sales 20,000 bush at 62¾@63¾c for western in store and afloat; 62@69 for Ohio and State. Barley: stock of grain in warehouses May 2nd: wheat, 1,370,456 bush; rye, 39,906 bush; corn, 147,688 bush; barley, 1,000 bush; oats, 517,056 bush; malt, 92,688 bush; peas, 4,906 bush. Rice firm at 6¾@7¾c. Sugar firm; sales of 700 hhds at 9¾@9¾c. Molasses dull. Petroleum firm; refined 15¾@16c for crude, 27½@27¾c for refined. Hay firm at 90c for shipping, $1@1.20 for retail lots. Hops firm at 17@26c for American. Tuppentine quiet at 43¾@47c. Pork firmer; sales of 700 bbls at $29 for mess, $21.50@22.25 for prime, $25.25 for new mess. Beef quiet and unchanged; sales of 300 bbls at $8@10 for country mess; 200 bbls extra mess seller May, June and July at $29; total stock of old and new May 1st, 34,280 bbls; same date last month, 46,932 bbls; same date last year, 42,417 barrels. Beef firm; sales of 250 bbls at $12@16 for new plain and $14@18 for new extra mess. Tierce beef steady and firm; sales 3,000 tierces at $28 for prime mess, $30 for India mess. Beef hams quiet; sales 100 bbls at $26@28 for new. Cut meats firm; sales 210 pkgs at 11¾@12¾c for shoulders, 15@17c for hams. Middles quiet and steady. Lard dull and unchanged; sales of 300 tierces at 16@16¼c for steam, 17@17¾c for kettle; also, 1,500 tierces steam, seller May, June and July, at 16½c. Butter steady at 22@30c for Ohio; State 25@36c. Cheese quiet at 10@11c. Freights to Liverpool quiet but very firm; shipments 15,000 bushels wheat at 6d per bush, and 4s per barrel.

Later.—The flour market closed a shade firmer with a fair export and home trade demand. Wheat firmer with a fair export and milling demand at $1.15@1.17 for No. 2 spring, and $1.20@1.30 for winter red and amber western. Rye quiet and steady. Oats firm at 62c for western, in store. Corn dull at $1.05@1.12 for new mixed western. Pork steady at $29 for mess. Beef firm with a fair demand. Cut meats firm with a moderate inquiry. Bacon quiet. Lard quiet at 16¾@16¾c on spot, and 16¾@16¾c seller May. Sugars dull at 9¾@10c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Exchange unchanged. Freights dull. Flour dull, and demand mainly for low grades and transactions mainly at Saturday's prices. Wheat in fair demand, except No 2 at Saturday's inside range of prices, 90@90c for No 1, 80¾@81¾c for No 3. No 2 was demanded to cover shorts, and prices irregular; closing unsettled at 90¾@90¾; sales were at 87¾@91c seller month, and 90¾@93c seller June; in the afternoon the market was active and unsettled at 90¾@90¾c cash and seller month and 93¾c seller June. Corn quiet, with sales of No 2 at 86@86c in store, 86¾@86¾c seller month and 86c seller June, closing at 85c cash; in the afternoon the market was dull at 86¼c for No 2, and 82¾@83c for new. Oats fairly active at 46@47¼c for No 2 in store and seller month, 47¾@48¼c seller June, closing at 47¼c cash. Rye active but easier, closing quiet at 78¾c for No 2. Barley dull. Highwines firm at $1.03 for iron bound. Mess pork steady at $25.25@28.50. Lard inactive at 16½c. Meats quiet and firm at 11¾@11¾c for dry salt shoulders, 14¾c for rough sides, 15@15¼c for short rib, 15¾@15¾c for shor clear. Middles firm. Receipts—5,516 bbls flour, 76,320 bush wheat, 98,995 bush corn, 41,337 bush oats, 2,324 bush rye, 1,100 bush barley. Shipments—2,312 bbls flour, 5,886 bush wheat, 38,188 bush corn, 3,856 bush oats, 1,147 bush rye, 760 bush barley, 2,975 hogs.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—Flour unchanged, with sales family at $5@5.25 and fancy at $5.50. Wheat steady at $1.10@1.12. Corn dull and demand light at 85@86c. Oats dull and drooping at 60@62c. Rye dull and drooping at 90@94c, the latter rate for choice. Barley nominally unchanged at 75@90c for the whole range. Lard quiet and lower; with sales middling at 21¼c. Whisky dull at $1@1.01, the latter rate old price. Pork quiet but firm; mess $29, but closing nominally at $28.50. Bulk meats dull; sales 300,000 lbs at 11¾c for shoulders and 14¼c for sides; clear rib and clear sides are held at 16¾@16¾c, with not much demand and not much offering. Bacon quiet but held firmly at 12¾c for shoulders and 16¾@17c for clear rib and clear sides; 40 bbls clear rib sold at 16¼c. Lard held firmly at 16¾c for prime kettle; steam 16c. Butter in better supply and dull at 30@35c. Eggs in large supply and declined to 16c. Linseed Oil advanced to 90c and in active demand; stock light. Lard Oil $1.25 @1.28.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—Tobacco strong at full prices. Cotton lower at 21½@21¾c. Flour unchanged: $3.90@4.10 for fall super, $4.25@4.50 for extra, and $6.50 for choice to fancy family. Wheat firm and unchanged at 76@90c for common to No. 1 spring; No. 2 red fall $1.06 @1.08; choice to fancy $1.25@1.35. Corn heavy and better for No. 2 mixed in bulk at 80c; No. 1 yellow 94c; mixed sacked 90c@$1.00; yellow $1.02@1.05; choice white $1.06@1.08. Oats firm; more doing at 58@60c. Rye better at 82c. Whisky dull at $1.05. Groceries steady and unchanged. Provisions firm and offerings light. Pork $28@28.25. Bacon firm for extra heavy, dry at 14¼c. Bacon shoulders sold at 12¾c, clear more. Lard firm at 16¾@16¾c for tierces, and 17c for choice packages. Choice steady and in good demand at 4¾@6¼c. Hogs unchanged at 7¾@9c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 2.—Flour firm; sales of country brands of white double extra at $6@6.50; red do $5.25@5.50; amber do $5.25@5.75; Boring Ohio $5.50@5.75; spring extra unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 red held at $1.15, and No. 2 do at $1.08@1.09. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats dull; No. 1 held at 58c. Barley heavy and held at 80@90c for State and Canada. Rye quiet at 90@96c. Petroleum firm with more inquiry; refined 15c for standard white on spot; crude steady at $5.30@5.35 per barrel.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 2.—Cotton weak; middling 21¾c. Flour $5. Wheat $1.06@1.20. Corn sacked at 1.15 for choice shelled. Oats 64c. Rye 95c. Provisions very active and prices advancing. Pork $28.50. Bacon 13, 16¾@17¾c. Bulk meats 15¾@15¾c. Lard 17c. Whisky $1.01@1.02. Tobacco: sales, 87 hhds at $5.75@8 for frosted to lugs; $8.25@9.50 for low to fine leaf.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—Flour: best grades in good demand; sales—spring wheat extra family at $5.30@6.50. Wheat in fair demand; western red $1.33@1.35. Rye held at $1.06; No. 2 do. Corn less active. Yellow held at 87c. Oats firm at 62c for western. Petroleum quiet: crude 19½c and refined, 27c. Provisions firm. Whisky dull at $1.05 for iron bound.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 2.—Flour firm and advanced 25c; superfine $5.12@5.50; extra $5.50@ 6.00; family $6.25@6.75. Wheat firm. Maryland new, $1.50@1.60. Corn additional sales, 14 yellow $1.12. Oats steady at 62@65c. Provisions active and advancing. Mess pork 29c. Bacon, rib sides 16¾c; clear sides 17¾c; shoulders 13¾c; hams 19@20c. Lard 17@17¾c. Whisky firm at $1.05.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The market is quiet; a little improvement in the demand for cotton fabrics. Indian Orchard brown goods are still a half cent lower, as follows: L brand reduced from 13c to 12½c; H to 12c; A to 11¾c; A to 10¾c; double weight heavy sheetings to 16, and Pemberton s Cottonades from 21½ to 22.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 2.—Flour dull. Wheat a shade better; No. 1 white Michigan $1.25½; amber Michigan $1.09. No. 1 red $1.13½. No. 2 do $1.09. Corn 2½c lower; No. 1 94c. No. 2 90c. Oats dull and nominal. No. 1 at 61c. Clover seed $5.80. Receipts: Flour 1,800 bbls, wheat 3,800.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 2.—Cotton dull and entirely nominal; receipts 1,400 bales; exports 927 bales. Flour $4.50@6.50. Corn $1.00@1.10. Oats dull and nominal. Provisions dull. Pork 26½@28c. Pork $30, in store. Bacon: shoulders 13c; sides 17½c.

Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Beeves count 8,416 for the week; on sale to-day 70 cars at Communipaw, 250 at Forty-fourth street, 200 at Weehawken, making 5,300. Trade is very active; sold all early and prices are 4@5c higher, closing with not much demand and not much offering. Bacon quiet but held firmly at 12¾c for shoulders and 16¾@17c for clear rib and clear sides; 40 bbls clear rib sold at 16¼c. Lard held firmly at 16¾c for prime kettle; steam 16c. Butter in better supply and dull at 30@35c. Eggs in large supply and declined to 16c. Linseed Oil advanced to 90c and in active demand; stock light. Lard Oil $1.25 @1.28.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—Tobacco strong at full prices. Cotton lower at 21½@21¾c. Flour unchanged: $3.90@4.10 for fall super, $4.25@4.50 for extra, and $6.50 for choice to fancy family. Wheat firm and unchanged at 76@90c for common to No. 1 spring; No. 2 red fall $1.06 @1.08; choice to fancy $1.25@1.35. Corn heavy and better for No. 2 mixed in bulk at 80c; No. 1 yellow 94c; mixed sacked 90c@$1.00; yellow $1.02@1.05; choice white $1.06@1.08. Oats firm; more doing at 58@60c. Rye better at 82c. Whisky dull at $1.05. Groceries steady and unchanged. Provisions firm and offerings light. Pork $28@28.25. Bacon firm for extra heavy, dry at 14¼c. Bacon shoulders sold at 12¾c, clear more. Lard firm at 16¾@16¾c for tierces, and 17c for choice packages. Choice steady and in good demand at 4¾@6¼c. Hogs unchanged at 7¾@9c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 2.—Flour firm; sales of country brands of white double extra at $6@ 6.50; red do $5.25@5.50; amber do $5.25@5.75; Boring Ohio $5.50@5.75; spring extra unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 red held at $1.15, and No. 2 do at $1.08@1.09. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats dull; No. 1 held at 58c. Barley heavy and held at 80@90c for State and Canada. Rye quiet at 90@96c. Petroleum firm with more inquiry; refined 15c for standard white on spot; crude steady at $5.30@5.35 per barrel.

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Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—Flour: best grades in good demand; sales—spring wheat extra family at $5.30@6.50. Wheat in fair demand; western red $1.33@1.35. Rye held at $1.06; No. 2 do. Corn less active. Yellow held at 87c. Oats firm at 62c for western. Petroleum quiet: crude 19½c and refined, 27c. Provisions firm. Whisky dull at $1.05 for iron bound.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 2.—Flour firm and advanced 25c; superfine $5.12@5.50; extra $5.50@ 6.00; family $6.25@6.75. Wheat firm. Maryland new, $1.50@1.60. Corn additional sales, 14 yellow $1.12. Oats steady at 62@65c. Provisions active and advancing. Mess pork 29c. Bacon, rib sides 16¾c; clear sides 17¾c; shoulders 13¾c; hams 19@20c. Lard 17@17¾c. Whisky firm at $1.05.

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CLEVELAND, May 2.—Flour firm; sales of country brands of white double extra at $6@ 6.50; red do $5.25@5.50; amber do $5.25@5.75; Boring Ohio $5.50@5.75; spring extra unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 red held at $1.15, and No. 2 do at $1.08@1.09. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats dull; No. 1 held at 58c. Barley heavy and held at 80@90c for State and Canada. Rye quiet at 90@96c. Petroleum firm with more inquiry; refined 15c for standard white on spot; crude steady at $5.30@5.35 per barrel.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 2.—Cotton weak; middling 21¾c. Flour $5. Wheat $1.06@1.20. Corn sacked at 1.15 for choice shelled. Oats 64c. Rye 95c. Provisions very active and prices advancing. Pork $28.50. Bacon 13, 16¾@17¾c. Bulk meats 15¾@15¾c. Lard 17c. Whisky $1.01@1.02. Tobacco: sales, 87 hhds at $5.75@8 for frosted to lugs; $8.25@9.50 for low to fine leaf.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—Flour: best grades in good demand; sales—spring wheat extra family at $5.30@6.50. Wheat in fair demand; western red $1.33@1.35. Rye held at $1.06; No. 2 do. Corn less active. Yellow held at 87c. Oats firm at 62c for western. Petroleum quiet: crude 19½c and refined, 27c. Provisions firm. Whisky dull at $1.05 for iron bound.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 2.—Flour firm and advanced 25c; superfine $5.12@5.50; extra $5.50@ 6.00; family $6.25@6.75. Wheat firm. Maryland new, $1.50@1.60. Corn additional sales, 14 yellow $1.12. Oats steady at 62@65c. Provisions active and advancing. Mess pork 29c. Bacon, rib sides 16¾c; clear sides 17¾c; shoulders 13¾c; hams 19@20c. Lard 17@17¾c. Whisky firm at $1.05.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The market is quiet; a little improvement in the demand for cotton fabrics. Indian Orchard brown goods are still a half cent lower, as follows: L brand reduced from 13c to 12½c; H to 12c; A to 11¾c; A to 10¾c; double weight heavy sheetings to 16, and Pemberton s Cottonades from 21½ to 22.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 2.—Flour dull. Wheat a shade better; No. 1 white Michigan $1.25½; amber Michigan $1.09. No. 1 red $1.13½. No. 2 do $1.09. Corn 2½c lower; No. 1 94c. No. 2 90c. Oats dull and nominal. No. 1 at 61c. Clover seed $5.80. Receipts: Flour 1,800 bbls, wheat 3,800.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 2.—Cotton dull and entirely nominal; receipts 1,400 bales; exports 927 bales. Flour $4.50@6.50. Corn $1.00@1.10. Oats dull and nominal. Provisions dull. Pork 26½@28c. Pork $30, in store. Bacon: shoulders 13c; sides 17½c.

RIVER NEWS.

The river is again receding with scant six feet by the Monongahela marks. Weather clear and warm; thermometer, 76 in the shade.

Business is rather slow at the landing, though this is usually the case at this season of the year

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

All the go among children—measles.

May-day parties promise to be numerous.

Bock Beer Signs keep the painters busy.

Birmingham Councils will meet to-night.

The Street Committee held a meeting last night.

Yesterday was the warmest day of the season.

Vegetables are beginning to appear in market.

A Horse broke his leg yesterday on Fifth Avenue.

The Allegheny Board of Controllers held their regular meeting to-night.

The Central Passenger Railway are busy repairing their track on Wylie avenue.

The Allegheny Presbytery U. P. Church will meet to-day in Dr. Pressley's Church, Allegheny.

Lippincott & Co., book publishers of Philadelphia, announce a new publication on our first page.

Yesterday $166 was expended for out-door relief by the Board of Guardians of the Poor, at the office on Fourth avenue.

We learn that several of Pittsburgh's distinguished ladies are to take prominent positions in the women's rights meeting to-morrow.

A business meeting of the Allegheny County Frison Society will be held to-day at ten o'clock in the Young Men's House, Duquesne Way.

Alderman Koenig left for Fort Wayne yesterday to attend the funeral of his sister, who died at the residence of her husband in that town on Sunday.

Won't the Women's Right Societies extend a cordial invitation to some of our young men to address them? We hear of eight anxious to speak a piece.

Our lady readers will be pleased to learn of Mrs. Barckley who gave them such good advice in her lectures here last year. Her card appears on the first page.

Charles Lauer, deceased, will be buried to-day at two o'clock. The Duquesne Fire Company and Allegheny Lodge No. 49, I. O. of O. F. will turn out to his funeral.

Deputy Mayor Nichols had six drunken and disorderly characters before him Sunday morning. One of them, a colored female, paid and the others dismissed upon payment of fines.

Sent to Dixmont.—Lewis Ferris, the insane man, a notice of whose arrest and commitment in the lock-up we published yesterday, was taken to the Dixmont Hospital yesterday.

John Scott made an information before Ald. Donaldson yesterday, charging John Hanna with whipping his son, Milford Scott. The accused was arrested and entered bail for a hearing.

Dying.—Mr. James Findley, a well known and prominent citizen, who has been ill for some time past, was sinking last night so rapidly that his death was at every moment expected.

Disorderly Conduct.—Henry Schultz was arrested last night and taken before the Mayor on a charge of disorderly conduct, on oath of George Bower. Henry was fined ten dollars and costs.

The breaking of a wheel of a coal car on the Connellsville Railroad, near Greenock Junction, yesterday morning, caused the wrecking of a coal train, and the delay of the passenger trains on the road several hours.

Uriing, Follansbee & Co. do sell men and boys' clothing of superior quality, and general furnishing goods, at as reasonable prices as can elsewhere be obtained. Call and see their stock, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

Yesterday John McClaren, Esq., of the Pittsburgh bar, received from Governor Stevenson the necessary legal papers to constitute him a Commissioner for the State of West Virginia for two years, his commission being dated April 24, 1870.

The Fatal Accident.—Alderman Neeper yesterday concluded the inquest on the body of Patrick Savage, who died from injuries received saturday, on account of which we published a verdict yesterday. The jury found a verdict accidental death.

The Board of Health should hold their monthly meeting to-day—but from past precedents in all probability will not. They have failed to meet, in two instances, within the past two months. This is their third attempt—perhaps it will be the charm.

On Thursday James Sherran, of the "Sherran House," 66 Diamond alley, promises a grand Buck Beer inauguration. Everything in the market will be on draught, and a hearty lunch will be set free to all who come. A general invitation is extended.

The Cause.—Alderman John A. Floyd held an inquest yesterday evening on the body of Ellen Miller, who died suddenly while in prison in court on Smithfield street. The jury found that the immediate cause of death was an excessive use of intoxicating liquors.

Re-Nominated.—By special dispatch we learn that Hon. J. B. Donley, present member of Congress from the XXIVth, Pa., District, received the renomination at the Greene County Republican Convention, held at Waynesburg yesterday, by a vote of thirty-eight to eight.

Boy Injured.—An Italian boy, about six years of age, was severely injured yesterday afternoon in front of Holtzheimer's saloon. He was playing around where the men were engaged in drawing up boxes, and he got his head in the triangle between a box and the wall and severed from his hand.

Child Injured.—Junius Brutus Booth Smith, a colored child aged three years, while playing on the sidewalk at the corner of Webster avenue and Fulton street, about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, fell and broke his right thigh. Drs. McNulty and Donnelly were summoned and reduced the fracture.

Inquest.—Alderman John A. Floyd held an inquest yesterday on the body the negro found at Brunot's Island, an account of which we published yesterday. The verdict was that of Edge Jones, who fell overboard off the Kate Putnam, several weeks since. The jury returned a verdict of found drowned.

Mr. Louis Bachler, a well known German citizen, the proprietor of a hotel on Liberty street, near Twelfth, and a prominent member of the "Red Men" and of the "Seven Wise Men of the Lodge," died this morning. He was a worthy and respected gentleman and his loss will be deeply mourned by a large number of acquaintances.

Hon. J. K. Moorhead, has received from Dunseath, the jeweler, 6 Fifth avenue, a very elegant and valuable United States dress sword, manufactured according to special order and cased in plain but rich manner. Mr. Moorhead is abundantly pleased with his faultless time-piece. Dunseath is agent for the U. S. watches in this city.

Yesterday morning the infant daughter of Mr. Archibald Leyden, who resides on Penn street, severely scalded in the face and around the breast and arms by the overturning of a bucket of boiling water. The child fell on the bed, on which the child during her absence managed to reach and pull over. The injuries are not dangerous.

Alderman Herron yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Barney Kelly. Sarah, his beloved sponse, alleges that Barney has "spoken" her," and expressing his affection for her, the latest of which was a statement that upon the first opportunity he would knock her head off and cut her heart out. She objected, hence the officers are after Barney.

The Pittsburgh Barge Club, one of our live organizations, has just received from Stephen Jeffers two new boats, one a six oared outrigger and the other a four oared shell. Both crafts are models of beauty and elegance, reflect credit on the builder and the taste of the buyers. The Club has also ordered an eight oared barge which will be ready in a short time.

Re-appointed.—Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham, and Justice Barker, of South Birmingham, were yesterday re-appointed under the act of April 13, 1866, providing for the appointment of two Justices of the Peace on the South Side of the Monongahela and on the rivers in Allegheny county, to hear and determine cases of drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

A Favored Pair.—The green fields, and fragrant flowers, and sublime scenery, and witching attractions of Carnegie will be enjoyed in the "Shirley" Fence and George Dennis, from Allegheny, to-day. Mayor Callow has pinched them on the record list,—that privilege being accorded them for distinguishing excellencies as general vagrants and old topers of a kind neither useful or ornamental.

"Where to pass a pleasant hour."—Ladies, there is a rich treat in store for you at Dr. Hodge's church this afternoon, when he lectures on Mrs. Livermore, advertised in our columns. She is a most winsome and fascinating lady, and as a lecturer has but few equals. We are promised you a rare entertainment. Rich in thought, fluent in speech, and graceful in form and gesture—she must please.

Alleged Larceny.—Essie Johnson made information before the Mayor, charging Annie O'Hara with the larceny of a dress valued at sixteen dollars. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of officer Ruch who called at the residence of the girl to arrest her, and when told his business she fainted. This was too much for Ruch and he returned to the office bringing with him the stolen dress.

Held for Trial.—Fannie Murray, wife of James Murray, was attempted to shoot her Sunday evening, an account of which we published, yesterday made information before the Mayor charging James Monohan with the assault and battery. She alleges that he fired ten shots at her, and then struck her with a pistol. He was held to bail in $1000 for his appearance at Court, and in default committed for trial.

Took Possession.—Mary Carney was released from jail yesterday morning. Upon quieting to her late residence in Virgin alley she was greeted with a shout from the crowd assembled in the court yard, that lady having removed Mrs. Arney's household effects during the incarceration of the latter in the county jail. Mrs. Arney called in the assistance of Alderman McMasters, who arrested Mrs. Miller upon an information for forcible entry. She was held for a hearing.

Soldiers' Monument.—The Building Committee of the Soldiers' Monument met yesterday afternoon to open the bids for the erection of the monument. There were only eight bids received, ranging from $27,500 to $39,345. The former was that of Christian Miller, of the Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, to whom was awarded the contract. This did not include the carving of the names of the dead soldiers, but in for the monument complete with four large figures, all to be built of Massilon stone.

Leg Broken.—Mrs. Grace Boyle, eighty years of age, residing on Tunnel street, met with a serious accident yesterday. She was visiting a friend on the south side of the Monongahela river yesterday, and while passing the Clinton Iron Works accidentally slipped and fell, fracturing her right leg between the knee and hip joint. Dr. Donnelly was summoned and reduced the fracture and the injured woman was removed to Mercy Hospital.

Another Veteran.—Mr. Hugh Kennedy, of Jefferson township, aged 96 years, called at our office on Monday to renew his annual subscription for the thirty-third time. This venerable old subscriber is in the enjoyment of a vigorous old age. He has always lived in Allegheny county; his mental and bodily activity gives promise of many years to come. May they all be serene and happy years, with his faculties preserved to read and enjoy the GAZETTE among the solaces of his declining years.

Wilkinsburg.—We are glad to know that the citizens of Wilkinsburg appreciate the energy and enterprise of their fellow-townsmen Messrs. Crellinen and Stevenson the well known Grocers, Notion and News Dealers. These gentlemen have everything in their line, kept by first class houses and are always pleased to see their friends and show their stock. They are agents for the Daily and Weekly GAZETTE, which they will deliver to your doors daily and promptly. Leave your orders at their store.

For the Poor House.—Yesterday morning one of the Allegheny police overhauled a cripple on Sandusky street, Allegheny ward, Allegheny, who requested that he be taken to the lock-up, preparatory to being sent to the Poor House. He gave his name as George Wiedle, etc., and he had arrived from Philadelphia a few days ago. Without money or friends, or means to help himself, he had no recourse but to seek the lock-up, which caused the officer in the case put into the hands of Secretary McGonnigle, who will probably send the man up to-day.

Trespassing.—On Sunday afternoon a lot of mischievous boys took an excursion from Birmingham up to the Mount Washington. While there they invaded the premises of a number of residents in the vicinity, destroying fences and trampling down vegetables, and otherwise indicating they had been there. Yesterday Mr. William Bond, whose premises had been invaded, made information before Alderman Butler against Henry Seigler and others, charging them with malicious mischief. Seigler was the only one secured. He gave bail for a hearing.

Pickled.—Pickles are good in their proper place, every man has his own way of eating them. No man likes to have one knocked down his throat. Its not a pleasant method of disposing of the raw material. This way ends our preface to trouble. For instance, Wm. Deihl was standing in Hoffman's saloon, Allegheny, yesterday, with a pickle in his hand, when one George Sechlender, entered and playfully knocked the eatable down his throat. William couldn't appreciate the fun. George compromised with him by going before Alderman Kerr and paying the costs in a case of assault and battery.

Obituary.—Mr. Henry Caldwell, Sr., an aged and highly respected citizen of Youngstown, Ohio, died at his residence in that city on Saturday, the first instant, at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Caldwell was an elder for many years and up to the time of his death of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Austintown, which function he discharged with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. A large circle of devoted friends and acquaintances, as well as the congregation of which he was an honored servant, will mourn over his death. The funeral takes place to-day at one o'clock.

More of It.—We have given the particulars of a case wherein Dr. Ernest, of the Twelfth ward, charged officer Jerry Smith, ₱ Allegheny, with misdemeanor in office. Yesterday the officer retorted in informations before Alderman Arent charging Mrs. Ernest with assault and battery and interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty. The lady it is alleged attacked the officer and endeavored to prevent him from taking away the horse and buggy which he confiscated to satisfy a creditor who had obtained a judgment. The Alderman issued a warrant for the arrest of the defendant.

Soldiers Monument.

The contract for building the Soldiers' Monument has been awarded to Mr. C. Miller, the well known marble manufacturer. The skill, experience and energy of Mr. Miller are sufficient guarantees that his work will be vigorously prosecuted, reflect credit on his skill as a mechanic, and give complete satisfaction to the Monumental Association.

Trustees Elected.

At the regular annual meeting of the members of the First U. P. church, Rev. W. J. Reid's,) Sixth avenue, held a few evenings ago the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year: Messrs. Joseph Love, John Mellon, Wm. Douglass, James Duncan, John Nelly, A. M. Brown and T. J. Mitchell. The annual reports were also read, and, briefly described, put in the history of the condition, spiritually and otherwise, after which a resolution was passed increasing the salary of the pastor to $3,000. The meeting was largely attended, and the proceedings were marked with the utmost unanimity.

Disorderly all Around.

Alderman Arent, of the Seventh Ward, Allegheny, had a series of disorderly cases before him yesterday. First Otto Lappe charged Michael Hogmeyer with calling him vile names—one disorderly. Then Catharine Newman appeared as prosecutor in a similar case, with Martin Abie as defendant. Martin was a Mississippi master's assistant against Catharine, which made a cross suit. The parties reside neighbors in the Seventh Ward, and had created a little disturbance among themselves, which caused the litigation. The Alderman adjusted the entanglement by allowing each defendant to pay five dollars and costs.

Golden Wedding.

Mr. James Wright and wife, of Walker's Mills, Panhandle Railroad, celebrated their golden wedding on Saturday last. Fifty-three children and grandchildren were in attendance, from Louisiana, Minnesota, Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Mr. Wright is seventy-two years of age, just ten years the senior of his wife. The oldcouple are in the enjoyment of excellent health, and surrounded with affluence, children and grandchildren are passing their declining years in contentent and peaceful enjoyment. Many rich and valuable presents were received from the attendants on the occasion mentioned, and the affair was one of the most pleasant character.

Cruel Invitation.

Yesterday John Schmelz made information before Alderman Arent against Adam Showeter, for assault and battery. Showers is the proprietor of the "Silver Cloud" on Ohio street, Allegheny, and Schmelz was formerly his barkeeper. Their relations were interrupted recently and the "Silver Cloud" has a new barkeeper. Yesterday morning, Schmelz says he went into the "Silver Cloud" when Showers invited him into the cellar, and there in the subterranean apartment where no assistance could reach him and from whence his cries could not be heard. He was subjected to a severe body beating. As a salve to his wounded feelings and body he made the information as stated, upon which a warrant was issued.

Ashland Hall—Pistol Practice.

There was a ball of colored people at Ashland Hall, Wylie street, last night, which continued until this morning. Among the attendants was Thomas Brawdy, a white youth not unknown heresbouts. Thomas it seems had his anger aroused by one of the dusky attendance and attempted to shoot her. He placed a revolver to her head and fired but the latter dodged the dangerous missile. The ball entered the wall and Thomas was immediately secured. The police were then to be sent up and escorted him to the lock-up. The affair occurred about one o'clock this morning. The interruption did not stop the festivities and joy, as they were resumed after the departure of Brawdy.

Seats in the Park.

On Sunday, walking in the Park, we saw various seats marked "For Ladies." Although there were crowds of gentlemen standing about, these seats were vigilantly kept vacant — objects of desire to the longing eyes of weary male humanity. We venture to question the taste, propriety and right of those barring this matter in charge to make this reservation. If seats are provided at all, they should be sufficiently numerous to allow all ordinary comers free to all. It is necessary to prohibit the use of the grass as a lounging place, but a policy which presents chipty wooden benches to the weight of seven men and then bid their use is calculated to keep them away altogether from the *public* parks, particularly as very many have a long walk to take before they can reach these mortals of our sister city.

Slight Fire.

About eight o'clock last evening the firemen were called into requisition by an alarm from box 34, located at the corner of Liberty and Eleventh streets, the occasion of which was a slight fire in the Wylie House, a temperance boarding house, proprietor, situated at the corner of Liberty and Twelfth streets. The fire was first discovered by an officer, who saw a volume of smoke issuing from the second story window. It appears that a bed caught fire, but how, we were unable to ascertain. The damage done by the fire was very slight. The damage done by the dense smoke which filled the rooms, the firemen could not for some time discover the exact location of the fire, and threw a great deal of water into the house uselessly. The damage by water will be much larger than that caused by the fire.

How He Got Them.

Peter Baker needed a pair of boots. There would have been no difficulty in supplying the demand but that Peter's funds were deficient. His wits were set to work. It's not a good plan to live chiefly on one's wits. They may be first class and useful as well as ornamental in their proper place. In this instance Peter got the boots and into trouble. Yesterday Thomas Cain made information before Alderman McMasters, charging him with obtaining a pair of eight dollar boots on credit by representing that he owned a farm on Neville island. In a certain sense Mr. Cain says this was true. Peter's wife owned the farm, and indirectly it was Peter's because from power the wife. This distinction, clear enough apparently, to common people, would not however stand the law, and consequently Mr Cain felt he had no security for his money, and hence instituted legal proceeding. Officer Biondin is looking for Peter.

Unprovoked Attack.

The animosity existing between the Irish and African races, was exhibited yesterday afternoon on Webster avenue, in a brutal manner. Two colored men were quietly passing up Wylie street, about one o'clock, when a drunken fellow, Pat McLaughlin by name, emerged from a saloon in the vicinity, and made an attack in force upon them. One of them disappeared and the other was knocked into the gutter. While there, Pat beat him unmercifully, kicking him several times in the face, and otherwise fearfully abusing him. When at last the victim escaped he was hardly able to walk away, half blind with the kicks he had received, and suffering from the other evidences of Pat's hatred. Persons who read this item shouldn't blame the police for allowing such an outrage upon the public street at the hour. The police weren't there—not until after the row was over, and then the damage being done, what use was it to arrest Pat? The colored man will probably prosecute when he gets about again.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court, Judge McCandless.

MONDAY, May 2.—The May term of the United States District Court commenced in this city yesterday morning. The special term, which continued for eight weeks, closed only a week since, and the present term will probably occupy two weeks.

The list of grand jurors was called, and fourteen answered to their names. As the law requires sixteen to constitute a quorum, the Court postponed a charge until to-morrow morning.

After the list of grand jurors had been called, a number of motions were made, and the Court adjourned until Tuesday morning at ten o'clock.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

MONDAY, May 2. The case of Allegheny City vs. A. Marshall, action to compell the payment of an assessment for grading and paving on Ridge street, on property abutting on said street, was taken up. It appears that in 1866 an ordinance was passed in Allegheny City Councils providing for the grading and paving of a portion of Ridge street; and the contract given out. The contractor, after commencing work, in consequence of the advance in the price of labor and material, was compelled to ask for an increase of the contract price, and a joint resolution passed the Councils allowing him an increase of twenty-one cents per yard for paving. This resolution, it appears, was not recorded within thirty days after its passage, as required by the city charter, and as it makes a difference of about $10,000 on the amount of the contract, the property owners refuse to pay it, and hence the suit to determine the matter. The case was tried before Judge Williams, while he was on the bench in this court, and a verdict rendered for the plaintiffs. The defendant's counsel carried it to the Supreme Court, assigning for error, among other things, that the court below had erred in charging the jury that it was not material whether the resolution was recorded or not, which ruling of the court below was reversed by the supreme Court and a writ of venire de novo awarded. Subsequently, however, the Councils of Allegheny procured the passage of an act intended to remedy the defect caused by omitting to have the ordinance recorded, which act simply legalizes, as we understand it, the contract or agreement between the contractor and the city, but does not affect the defendant in this case. This point was raised by Mr. Schoyer, one of the counsel for defendant, and affirmed by the court.

Defendant's counsel also held that the city had no right to contract for the grading and paving of a portion of the street and assess the cost on the property abutting on said portion, but when a portion of a street was ordered to be paved and graded the cost should be assessed equally according to the property abutting on the street from one end to the other. He held that this was the only equitable way of making the assessment, as it would result in equalized. The ruling of the Court on this point was withheld, but will be made on the opening of Court Tuesday morning.

M. W. Acheson, Esq., appeared for plaintiffs, and Messrs. T. M. Marshall and Sol. C. Schoyer for the defendant.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

MONDAY, May 2.—The first case taken up was that of Mary Jane Keif vs. Thomas Kief, in divorce on the ground of desertion. After the first witness was called and examined, the Court discovered that proceedings had been instituted prematurely. The law requires that two years shall have elapsed from the date of desertion to the time of initiatory proceedings, and in this case the alleged desertion dated from the 9th of February, 1869, only a few months over a year prior to the commencement of the action. Juror withdrawn and case continued.

The next case taken up was that of John S. Davis vs. James Montgomery and Stewart Mc-Cullough, for work, labor and materials and materials furnished in the construction of a building at Edgwood Station. On trial.

In the Quarter Sessions Court room, Judge Collier presiding, the case of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company vs. James M. Bailey. Action to recover amount of subscription to the capital stock of said company. The declaration of plaintiff sets forth that on the 26th day of October, 1864, defendant subscribed for one hundred and fifty shares of the capital stock of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Coal and Coke Company, which shares were of the par value of $100 each, and did then and there promise to pay for same at said par value, amounting in all to $15,000, which sum he afterwards refused and still refuses to pay. Mr. Bailey, in his affidavit of defense, declares that he has a good and sufficient defence to plaintiff's entire claim, in that he fully paid his subscription to the capital stock of said company by a sale and assignment to said company of a tract of land lying in Fayette county, which was conveyed by articles of agreement between Dan'l H. Davidson and J. P. Henderson and was accepted by said company as full payment of his subscription. It was taken up at a former term of Court, and in consequence of sickness in the family of the defendant it was continued. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

148. Williams vs. Berger et al.
149. Collins vs. Hatch.
156. Palmer vs. Thompson et al.
126. Hamilton vs. Curry.
70. Stevenson et al. vs. Prescott et al.
157. Kaufman vs. Wm. Haslage & Co.
160. Pitts. and Greensburgh Turnpike Co. vs. McClintock.
161. Mowdy vs. Cassiday et al.
162. McClintock vs. Fry.
163. Gallagher vs. Conway.

POLICE COMMITTEE.

Monthly Meeting—Pay Roll Approved—Business at the Mayors Office—Receipts for the Month of April.

The Police Committee of City Councils met yesterday, Monday evening at the Mayor's office, on the second floor, for the purpose of examining the monthly pay roll of the police force and receiving the report of the Mayor of the business transacted in his office and receipts from fines and other sources received during the month.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman, John H. Hare, Esq.

The police pay roll for the month of May, was presented and approved.

Mr. Patterson, the Mayor's clerk, then presented the following report of the business done in that office during the month of April.

SUMMARY OF CASES.

Disorderly Conduct	287
Drunkenness	422
Vagrancy	47
Informations	39
Total	795

Of this number but 95 were discharged.

RECEIPTS.

The revenue derived from the Mayor's Office, from fines, pawnbrokers, dramatic and switch license, rents, &c., were as follows:

Fines	$1,427 75
Jail receipts	208 00
Night Police costs	344 75
Dramatic License	50 00
Pawnbrokers' License	200 00
Rent of Wilkins Hall	75 00
Total	$2,306 22

Of this amount $81.20 was returned by Deputy Mayor Cartwright, of East Liberty, and $125.75 by Deputy Mayor Nichols, of Lawrenceville.

The returns for the same month last year were $2,221 70.

The report was approved, after which the Committee adjourned.

After the Notaries.

Governor Geary is interested in the Notaries. Those officials have complaints were made acquainted with that fact recently by the reception of a private circular, of which the following is a copy. It explains itself:

HARRISBURG, PA., April 30, 1870.

DEAR SIR:—You hold a commission from the Governor of Notary Public. Please inform him whether you are exercising the functions of said office, and whether you are eligible to the same. Your attention is called to a portion of the law regulating the holding of said office:

"No person being a stockholder, director, cashier, teller, book-keeper or clerk in any bank or banking institution, or in the employment thereof, or holding or exercising any judicial office in this Commonwealth, or any office of emolument under the United States or the Constitution or laws of the United States, shall, at the same time, hold, exercise or enjoy the office of Notary Public, and no person shall be appointed to said office in city or county, who shall not have resided therein one year immediately preceding his appointment."

Should you hold your office in violation of the above law, or by special legislation, you will please state the facts. An immediate reply is requested.

Very respectfully yours,

H. F. LEE,
Private Secretary.

A Boarding Bill.

The trials of boarding house keepers are many and severe. Who can appreciate them? None but those who have had a little experience in that line. One of their severest afflictions is the "skipping" boarder. Skipping is sometimes an evidence of light heartedness. In a boarder it is an evidence of a light pocket with vigor and the assistance of the rest, when soon a box, not much larger than those used for cigars was unearthed. It had evidently been placed there but a short time and when opened was found to contain the body of a male infant. The body was wrapped in cloths and evidently had been partially interred. As soon as the surprise was over the boys hastened to inform some pedestrians who happened to pass along the street of their and their discovery. Among those who were thus made acquainted with the mystery was an officer, who after looking upon it, seemed to feel no concern at all, and took no steps to investigate the case. The affair created great excitement, but among all the crowds who visited the place, none seemed to have an idea how to proceed, and after a day or two it became a toy for the boys. Sunday afternoon a gentleman of this city, who happened to visit some friends in the locality, heard of the matter, and made inquiries, when he learned that the boys had taken the body and actually dragged it about the hills. Thinking this to be improbable, he set to work to ascertain the facts, and was convinced that what he heard was the truth. It was further stated that the body had been taken as a show, and that near the place where found the boys had it on exhibition. To make sure of this statement, he proceeded to the spot, and found about forty people assembled at the spot indicated. A trench or miniature grave had been dug, in which the object of curiosity in the whole affair was found, and during the day hundreds of people, it was estimated, had visited the place. The story at first seemed almost incredible, but the evidence of fresh flesh and bones in human shape attested in an unmistakable manner its truthfulness. Gentlemen, after examination of the premises, came to the city and has, we understand, instituted measures for an investigation of the mystery. The matter is a serious one, and we hope he has no reason to believe that what was said was in the least degree exaggerated.

We give the story as we heard it, not endorsing it all—it seems too incredible for that—but vouching for the reliability of our informant, whose character and standing in the community is well known and above reproach. Probably the measures now instituted will clear up this remarkable mystery.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following are the deeds admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, Monday, May 2, 1870:

Wm. R. Campbell to Wm. Sproul, Jan. 25, 1870—12 acres and 23 perches of land, in South Fayette township. $1,032

Wm. Rea to John Bowers, April 11, 1870, lot 24 by 50 feet, Borough of Allentown. $225

Jane Mahaffey et al., to John Mahaffey, 1 acre and 5 perches of land, with buildings, in Jefferson township. $200

Wm. Smith to Matthew Siddel, February 26, 1870, lot 20 by 94 feet, with buildings, on Carroll street, Allegheny. $1,000

John Creegan to Rebecca E. Hannah, July 24, 1869, lot 46 by 100, with building, Borough of Sharpsburg. $350

James M. Hemphill to Conrad Broadel, April 22, 1870, 1 lots of ground, with buildings, Second ward, Allegheny. $1,600

Moses B. Thompson to James and John McCalin, April 30, 1870, lot 12 by 109 feet, on Wylie street, Pittsburgh. $5,000

Nancy and Jane S. Henderson to Peter Wedle, April 2, 1870, 59 acres and 111 perches of land, with buildings, Elizabeth township. $7,000

The Letter Carriers.

The monthly reports of the letter carriers of the two cities makes the following exhibit:

PITTSBURGH

	Delivered.	Collected.
Mail Letters	122,5...	100,448
Drop Letters	10,620	19,513
Newspapers	20,612	3,382

The last collection from the lamp post boxes is made at seven o'clock in the evening.

ALLEGHENY.

	Delivered.	Collected.
Mail Letters	64,273	16,648
Drop Letters	5,540	1,187
Newspapers	26,581	228
Total	96,494	18,523

On the business routes three deliveries are made daily, and in all other parts of the city there are two daily deliveries.

Come and See the Late Improvements on Singer's Sewing Machines before purchasing elsewhere. STRAW & MORTON, 20 Sixth Street.

Barley Malt at Auction.—About 1,800 bushels Barley Malt, slightly damaged by water at the Malt House of Gilmore, Straub & Co., 151 North Canal street, Allegheny, will be sold on account of Underwriter's to-morrow, (Wednesday afternoon,) at 2 o'clock. A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

Walnut Water Cooler Stand.—An ingenious new invention for the parlor, dining room or library. Look in at Hubley's, No. 58 Federal street, Allegheny, and see how exactly it suits you. tf

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Stone-Coal Cathartic Syrup is used in all cases instead of pills, castor oil, epsom salts, &c. Highly flavored. Twenty-five cents. Try it. Sold by all druggists. W.F.M.

Children's Carriages, wholesale and retail, at Jas. Loughridge's, 171 Smithfield street.

SERIOUS AFFAIR.

A Balky Horse—A Man Trampled Down—A Lady Faints—The Horse Runs Away—General Excitement.

An accident of an exciting character, and attended with rather serious consequences, occurred in Allegheny Sunday evening. Shortly before sundown Mr. John Imick, who had been out pleasure riding, was returning home by way of the Grey Hill road. He was riding in a buggy, accompanied by his sister-in-law. When he had reached the foot of the hill the horse suddenly stopped and refused to proceed, although the whip was applied freely. At this moment Mr. Henry Brown, residing near by, observed the trouble and came to Mr. Imick's assistance. Catching hold of the bridle at the head of the horse he attempted to urge him forward but the animal only became more stubborn. Suddenly he reared up, and coming down again, threw Mr. Brown to the ground, when he commenced kicking the prostrate man's forefoot. In one of his trampings the hoof struck Mr. Brown on the back of the head and forehead, the concussion of which, it is feared, is rendering him insensible. The lady in the buggy seeing this result fainted and fell out of the vehicle. Her clothing, however, caught on the wheel and the horse now started to run away. She was dragged along for about half a square before the horse could be checked, but was fortunately, escaped without injury. Her clothing was torn and she was covered with mud, but, with a few slight bruises, she escaped unharmed.

Mr. Brown was picked up and as soon as possible medical aid summoned. He remained insensible during the night, but became conscious yesterday morning. His injuries are of a very serious character and fears are entertained, that they will result in death. Last evening he was living, and no worse, but the physician in attendance, had but little hope of him.

The affair was throughout, a most singular combination of untoward circumstances.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—There was a large audience at the Opera House last evening to see Mr. Charles Thorne in the "Hidden Hand." The piece was well put upon the stage and the cast throughout was an excellent one. Mr. C. will appear during the week in a number of interesting dramas and comedies, and will doubtless draw large houses.

CITY HALL.—The interest in the Fair for the benefit of Mercy Hospital, which has been in progress at City Hall for a week past, is on the increase. The attendance every evening and a more lively interest is manifested by all who attend than at any previous Fair.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The sale of reserved seats for the Carlotta Patti concert, which takes place on Friday and Saturday evenings next, will commence this morning at 8 o'clock at Kleber's music store. There will doubtless be a rush for seats, as it is said they are fewer in number than on any previous occasion, and if we are not mistaken, was also the means of sending him to jail for a short period. Richard and his wife had a difficulty, (such things are of frequent occurrence in the family,) but the one we refer to was of recent occurrence. His spouse did not conduct herself in a manner to suit Richard's more than propriety, and he chastised her. She made information before the Mayor, charging Richard with disorderly conduct. Richard was arrested by Officer Dressler, and on the way to the Mayor's office he exhibited his enterprise by breaking loose from the officer and starting to run. Richard anticipated this movement, however, and drawing his revolver he remarked, "If you don't come back right straight I'll shoot you," which he walked back quietly and surrendered. In order to prevent another attempt to escape Peter put the nippers on his prisoner and conducted him to the lock-up without further trouble. He was locked up in cell No. 8, and had been there but a few minutes until he again contrived his enterprise to attempt to "dig" out through a fifteen inch brick wall, and would have succeeded if he had not been discovered. As it was, he had made a hole sufficiently large for the body of an ordinary sized man to pass through, but Richard is a large man, and could not get through. He was ordered to another cell, and this morning he will probably be induced by the Mayor to take a trip to "Claremont" and remain there for thirty or forty days, as his Honor usually encourages enterprise like that shown by Richard in that manner.

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The Boulevard.

Owners of property should not forget that in improving their premises one of the most important matters is a good pavement. The benefit of a little attention to this matter can hardly be estimated. Many a good lot has been sold at less than its value from the fact that its surroundings were not of the movement were so bad that it could not with any convenience be approached.

One of the best pavements now being put down is the new pavement on Boulevard, recently laid by Messrs. R. M. McCowan & Co., of Allegheny. This pavement is warranted to withstand the heaviest travel, and, in fact, experience has been had in this direction. Its construction it is made as level as a floor, and is so clean, and smooth, and durable that wherever it has been introduced it has proved immensely popular. Messrs., McCowan & Co. have laid the Boulevard around some of the finest residences in the city and surrounding towns, and in every instance with universal satisfaction. They are now prepared to attend to all orders promptly, and warrant in every case to give satisfaction. Parties will consult their interest by calling and examining their property would do well to leave word at their office, No. 29 Federal street, Allegheny.

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Enterprising.

Richard Aiker is beyond all question an enterprising man, but unfortunately his enterprise is usually exhibited in some undertaking not of a commendable character. Richard was at one time, we presume, an honest, hardworking man, but it has been so long since that he has certainly forgotten the time, and the fact, too, probably. He was a blacksmith by trade, and is said to be a good workman. He contracted a matrimonial alliance some months since, which appears to have been an unfortunate one. It has been the means of having him appear in the Quarter Sessions Court on two occasions, and if we are not mistaken, was also the means of sending him to jail for a short period. Richard and his wife had a difficulty, (such things are of frequent occurrence in the family,) but the one we refer to was of recent occurrence. His spouse did not conduct herself in a manner to suit Richard's more than propriety, and he chastised her. She made information before the Mayor, charging Richard with disorderly conduct. Richard was arrested by Officer Dressler, and on the way to the Mayor's office he exhibited his enterprise by breaking loose from the officer and starting to run. Richard anticipated this movement, however, and drawing his revolver he remarked, "If you don't come back right straight I'll shoot you," which he walked back quietly and surrendered. In order to prevent another attempt to escape Peter put the nippers on his prisoner and conducted him to the lock-up without further trouble. He was locked up in cell No. 8, and had been there but a few minutes until he again contrived his enterprise to attempt to "dig" out through a fifteen inch brick wall, and would have succeeded if he had not been discovered. As it was, he had made a hole sufficiently large for the body of an ordinary sized man to pass through, but Richard is a large man, and could not get through. He was ordered to another cell, and this morning he will probably be induced by the Mayor to take a trip to "Claremont" and remain there for thirty or forty days, as his Honor usually encourages enterprise like that shown by Richard in that manner.

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Mutual Base Ball Club.

A meeting of the Base Ball players of East Liberty and Wilkinsburgh was held on Tuesday, April 26th, 1870, at the latter named place, for the purpose of taking measures for the reorganization of the "Old Mutual" Base Ball Club. The object of the meeting was attained and it now bids fair to eclipse all other organizations of the kind in Western Pennsylvania.

The roll of the club embraces selections from the Eckford, Mystic and Independent, and is undoubtedly the strongest combination that has yet been made in Allegheny county.

The officers chosen for the ensuing year are Samuel D. Warmecastle, President; W. D. McK